FILE

SURVEY Midmonthly

PALO ALTO PUBLIC LIBRARY READING ROOM

WAR RISK AND SECURITY
Elizabeth Wickenden

TEAM PLAY IN WARTIME
Charles P. Taft

FOSTER CARE SUCCEEDS
Elizabeth Munro Clarke

A TOOL FOR CITIZENSHIP
J. R. Kidd

PHILADELPHIA'S STORY
D. Moreau Barringer

MAY JOURNAL OF SOCIAL WORK 1942

THIRTY CENTS A COPY THREE DOLLARS A YEAR

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

A Letter to Social Workers for the Immediate Release of Earl Browder

Dear Colleague:

As social workers interested in civil liberties, we ask you to join with us in seeking a Presidential pardon for Earl Browder now serving the 14th month of a four-year sentence in Atlanta penitentiary for a violation of a minor technical passport regulation.

It is our judgment based upon the considered opinions of such eminent legal authorities as Prof. Edwin Borchard of the Law School of Yale University, Prof. Zechariah Chafee, Jr., of the Law School of Harvard University, and Prof. Malcolm Sharp of the Law School of the University of Chicago that a Presidential pardon at this time would serve the cause of national unity, civil liberties and justice. We must prove that persecution for political beliefs is inconsistent with the ideal of democracy.

We, who do not subscribe to the political beliefs of Earl Browder, take the liberty of asking you to add your voice to this plea for justice by sending a letter to President Roosevelt asking him to exercise his power of Executive clemency and grant Mr. Browder his immediate release. By such means we can show how a free people, through their government, can correct injustice.

Signed:

EDITH ABBOTT, Dean, Graduate School of Social Service Administration, University of Chicago

SOPHONISBA P. BRECKINRIDGE, Professor Emeritus, Graduate School of Social Service Administration, University of Chicago

JOHN A. FITCH, Professor, New York School of Social Work

JOEL D. HUNTER, Superintendent, United Charities of Chicago

EDUARD C. LINDEMAN, Professor, New York School of Social Work

HARRY L. LURIE, New York City

WAYNE McMILLEN, Professor of Social Economy, University of Chicago

GRACE F. MARCUS, New York City

PROMINENT AMERICANS IN OTHER PROFESSIONS WHO FAVOR PRESIDENTIAL CLEMENCY FOR THE RELEASE OF EARL BROWDER

PROF. JAMES LUTHER ADAMS, Meadville Theological School

MAXWELL ANDERSON

PROF. ROLAND H. BAINTON, Yale Divinity School

BISHOP WILLIAM Y. BELL, C.M.E. Church, Birmingham, Ala.

BISHOP JAMES A. BRAY, C.M.E. Church, Chicago

CHARLOTTE CARR, Hull House, Chicago

EARL DICKERSON, Chicago Board of Aldermen

REV. ALBERT BUCKNER COE, D. D., Chicago

THEODORE DREISER

DR. W. E. B. DUBOIS, Atlanta University

PROF. HENRY PRATT FAIRCHILD, New York University

REV. JOSEPH G. FLETCHER, Dean, Graduate School of Applied Religion, Cinn., O.

DR. ABRAHAM FLEXNER, Director Emeritus, Institute of Advanced Study, Princeton University

DR. FRANK P. GRAHAM, President, University of North Carolina

DR. ROSWELL G. HAM, President, Mt. Holyoke College

DR. ALICE HAMILTON

ARTHUR GARFIELD HAYS

RT. REV. HENRY W. HOBSON, Bishop, Diocese of Southern Ohio

FRANCIS FISHER KANE, Former U. S. Attorney, Philadelphia

BISHOP FRANCIS J. McCONNELL, Methodist Episcopal, New York

THE RT. REV. EDWARD L. PARSONS, Protestant Episcopal, Bishop of California, (retired)

DR. JOHN P. PETERS, Yale Medical School

DR. A. CLAYTON POWELL, Jr., New York City Councilman

PAUL ROBESON

PROF. JAMES T. SHOTWELL, Columbia University

REV. CLARENCE R. SKINNER, D.D., Dean, Tufts College School of Religion

DR. VILJHALMUR STEFANSSON

FRANCES TAUSSIG, New York City

For further information, write to the Professional and Cultural Division of the Citizens' Committee to Free Earl Browder, Room 441, 1133 Broadway, New York City.

SURVEY MIDMONTHLY for May 1942. Vol. LXXVIII, No. 5. Published monthly and copyrighted 1942 by SURVEY ASSOCIATES, Inc. Publication Office, 34 North Crystal Street, East Stroudsburg, Pa. Editorial and business office, 112 East 19 Street, New York, N. Y. Price this issue 30 cents; $3 a year; foreign postage 50 cents extra; Canadian 75 cents. Entered as second class matter, June 22, 1940, at the post office at East Stroudsburg, Pa., under the act of March 3, 1879. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized Dec. 1, 1921. Printed in U.S.A.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

PALO ALTO PUBLIC LIBRARY READING ROOM

SURVEY MIDMONTHLY

SURVEY ASSOCIATES INC.

Publication Office
34 North Crystal Street, East Stroudsburg, Pa.
Editorial and Business Office
112 East 19 Street, New York, N. Y.

SURVEY MIDMONTHLY—Monthly—$3 a year
SURVEY GRAPHIC—Monthly—$3 a year
SUBSCRIPTION TO BOTH—$5 a year

JULIAN W. MACK, *chairman of the Board;* RICHARD B. SCANDRETT, JR., *president;* JOSEPH P. CHAMBERLAIN, JOHN PALMER GAVIT, *vice presidents;* ANN REED BRENNER, *secretary.*

PAUL KELLOGG, *editor.*

BEULAH AMIDON, ANN REED BRENNER, KATHRYN CLOSE, JOHN PALMER GAVIT, FLORENCE LOEB KELLOGG, LOULA D. LASKER, VICTOR WEYBRIGHT, LEON WHIPPLE, *associate editors;* HELEN CHAMBERLAIN, *assistant editor.*

EDWARD T. DEVINE, GERTRUDE SPRINGER, MARY ROSS, JOANNA C. COLCORD, RUSSELL H. KURTZ, HELEN CODY BAKER, JOSEPHINE STRODE, *contributing editors.*

WALTER F. GRUENINGER, *business manager;* MOLLIE CONDON, *circulation manager;* MARY R. ANDERSON, *advertising manager.*

MAY 1942 CONTENTS VOL. LXXVIII No. 5

John Lovejoy Elliott, *American* 130
War Risks and Security ..... ELIZABETH WICKENDEN 131
The Children Aren't Fooled ..... MARGARET M. SWIGGARD 133
Citizens Are Made—Not Born ..... J. R. KIDD 135
Team Play in Wartime ..... CHARLES P. TAFT 137
Why Foster Care Succeeds ..... ELIZABETH MUNRO CLARKE 140
Philadelphia Obeys the Law ..... D. MOREAU BARRINGER 142
Here in Washington ..... RILLA SCHROEDER 144
The Common Welfare 145
Gertrude Springer: Free Lance 146
The Social Front 147

The Public's Health • Security • Jobs and Workers • War and Education • War and Welfare • Among the States • Volunteers • Professional • People and Things • In the Libraries

Bibliography for Social Workers in Wartime
compiled by CHARLES MILLER 155

So They Say

• Suspicion and humanitarianism rarely go hand in hand.—RICHARD C. JORDAN, *associate editor, The Atlantian.*

• Believers in Nazism are everywhere, but only in Germany are they grouped compactly.—ALVIN JOHNSON, *New School for Social Research.*

• A happy childhood you can cart along with you the rest of your life. You can take it with you.—MARK E. MCCLOSKEY, *director of recreation of the Federal Security Agency.*

• It is easy to shape the kind of man who submits blindly and without protest to a master. . . . The real task is to succeed in setting man free by making him master of himself.—ANTOINE DE SAINT-EXUPERY *in "Flight to Arras."*

• Buy defense bonds and help the national war effort. Give the bonds to your favorite charity as a part of their permanent endowment and help rebuild the nation after the war.—*Bulletin of the Rabun Gap-Nacoochee School, Georgia.*

• And in times of crisis, as in the present period, it is not the few intellectuals shouting most loudly that civilization has to be saved who really save it. It is the masses of people . . . who guarantee the continuance of life and with it any particular civilization.—OTTO RANK *in "Beyond Psychology."*

For want of a nail, a shoe was lost;
For want of a shoe, a horse was lost;
For want of a horse, a rider was lost;
For want of a rider, an army was lost;
For want of an army, a battle was lost;
For want of a battle, a kingdom was lost;
All for the loss of a tenpenny nail.
—Poor Richard.

• Every society has the type of youth it deserves.—HARRY D. GIDEONSE, *president of Brooklyn College.*

• My gawd, Miss C., only two months ago we give her glasses and now she's back for teeth. She must have read in the newspaper she could have teeth. She'd never have thought that up by herself.—*Public official to a colleague.*

• We're not going to have so many automobiles and automatic refrigerators, no. . . . The crucial question is not whether we can keep our gadgets but whether we can keep our fundamental American decencies—democracy, education for everybody, a square deal for our children.—LOWELL JUILLIARD CARR, *director of the Michigan Child Guidance Institute.*

• Signor Mussolini is reported to be hysterical. And his great ambition was to be historical.—*The New York Times.*

• The adjustment of family groups in the change back to peace will be the rock on which we stand or fall.—NOEL HALL, *British Minister in Washington.*

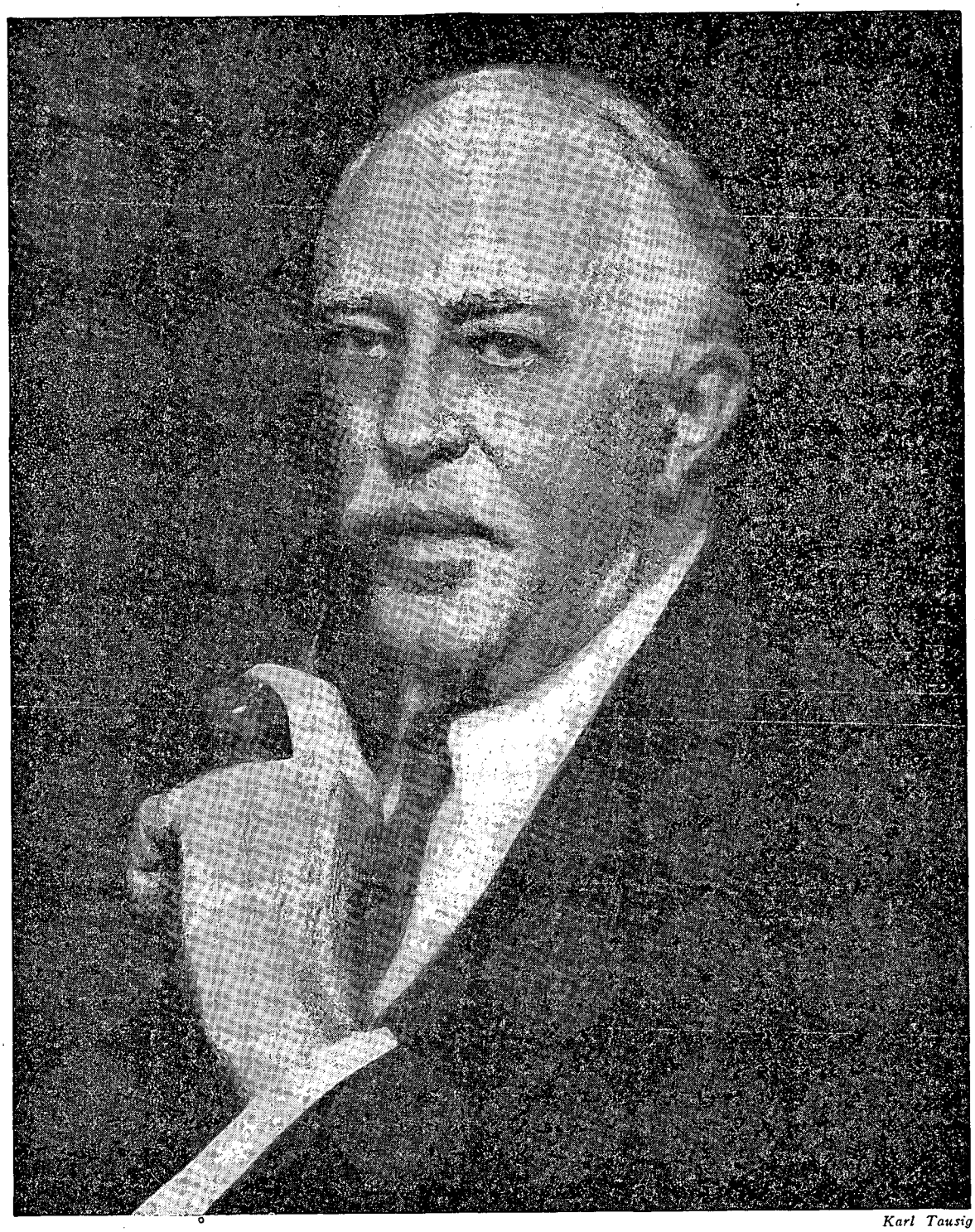
• Everything which will be in the post-war adjustment is here in embryo now.—STUART CHASE *in "The Road We Are Travelling," Twentieth Century Fund Report.*

• The modern mind is prone to evade the onset of a moral demand or a true emotion in a very amateur and cheaply skeptical psychoanalysis.—GEORGE A. BUTTRICK, *Federal Council of Churches.*

• This war is like no other war of history. In other wars, men, using weapons, did the fighting. In this war, machines, using men, do the fighting. And the side with the most and best machines will win.—DONALD NELSON, *chairman of the War Production Board.*

• As the armed forces have been streamlined to cope with problems of modern warfare, so the forces of social welfare must reorganize to meet those new difficulties which modern warfare imposes upon the civilian population.—WILLIAM HODSON, *New York City Commissioner of Welfare.*

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



Karl Tausig

JOHN LOVEJOY ELLIOTT, *American*

In his unbelievable seventies, friends still had cause to wonder how John Elliott could always be where he was needed most. His death brought home again the miracle of his loving use of the twenty-four hours in a day, common to us all, but seldom so open-handedly shared.

He had come from an Illinois countryside, where his people had known Lincoln. He had given his life to the founding of Hudson Guild on New York's West Side, and to the upbuilding of a movement that draws from all faiths and races. After the beautiful service in mid-April at the Ethical Culture Society of which he was senior leader, some friends paused on the steps. They spoke of the rare tributes which had put what they felt in words. And then—"But what fun he was." Life seemed less buoyant because the joy and wit he brought to everything he did was gone.

It was people that mattered to him. Just give them the breath of life and they were his concern—from rough boys he saved from the electric chair to the gentle refugees he singlehandedly wrested from Austria after the Nazi invasion. There you have the heart of his most recent initiative—for Good Neighbor Committees in communities the country over.

He stretched other men's faith in America, and in the democracy that had produced him, for his was the warm and generous flowering of our kind of life.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

SURVEY MIDMONTHLY

MAY 1942

VOL. LXXVIII NO. 5

War Risks and Security

By ELIZABETH WICKENDEN

Washington Representative, American Public Welfare Association

HARDSHIP is of the very essence of war and as such is accepted by people who see in self denial, frugality, and courageous sacrifice, their contribution to an early victory. The hardships which must be shared by all alike fuse the population into the most fundamental unity of them all, into sacrifice that is common and universal.

Other hardships fall only upon those who, by the accident of age, physical location, or occupation are exposed to a greater degree of danger and subject to heavier burdens than the rest. Toward these the government owes a special obligation to ease and equalize the burden not only in the interest of justice but also in order that minds and energies may be freed from worry for the great effort required of them.

Family separation and exposure to physical danger are two of the hardships of war imposing a degree of heartache and fear for which only a stout spirit is remedy. But the economic hardships and the fear of economic insecurity can be minimized by prompt and generous government action. To prevent and relieve the disproportionate burden of economic distress imposed on some families by the hazards of war, including loss or absence of the family breadwinner, is no "frill" but an essential part of effective warfare. The English found this to be true in the days of the blitz and let no financial, legalistic or procedural barrier stand in the way of immediate, unquibbling relief to the bombers' victims. The failure of the French to recognize in the fear of economic insecurity, a powerful Axis ally, contributed to the demoralization of the people at home and at the front.

We in this country have been slow to apply the lessons of French defeat and British survival to our own policy. However, with the mounting war effort on all fronts comes increasing acceptance of the need for public measures to equalize at least the economic sacrifice that such intensification entails. Provision for the dependents of men in military service, a necessary step long ignored or delayed, is now clearly at hand. Army pay increases, having passed the Senate without a dissenting vote, and meeting little opposition in the House, may be expected soon. Emergency administrative action to relieve economic distress caused by enemy action, may shortly become formalized into long term national policy through legislative authorization and appropriation.

These and other types of need related to war will dominate increasingly the new problems of social workers. The present tendency to meet each problem by a new category of assistance will not simplify their job, though they will be encouraged by this evidence of a growing sense of federal responsibility.

THE question of a soldier's pay is a puzzling one since the service that he renders and the risk that he takes are clearly outside the realm of dollars and cents. But there is a troubled conviction throughout the country that $21 a month and subsistence is not sufficient even to meet the soldier's needs. This feeling resulted in the unanimous passage in the Senate of the Johnson bill raising the base pay from $21 and $30, to $42 a month with commensurate increases in the higher brackets. The strong administration and public support for this measure is expected to bring about speedy House concurrence.

The somewhat mystical approach to soldiering as an occupation beyond normal measures of value has led to a second fallacious assumption—that its sacrifices are personal, bearing only on the individual involved. This assumption was given some validity before Pearl Harbor by the liberal policies of selective service boards in deferring men upon whom others depended for support. But with war's increasing demands for manpower in both military and civilian occupations, selective service boards already are carrying out their instructions to tighten the interpretation of dependency. Ultimately, determination of an individual's place in the war effort will be based on considerations of his maximum usefulness rather than on his personal obligations. General Hershey, national director of Selective Service, predicts that by the end of the summer it will be necessary to begin drawing on men now deferred for dependency. Clearly such a policy can be effective only if the government itself

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

assumes the soldier's obligations and so frees him for his task.

There are two types of obligations for which the government must make provision. First are the long time commitments undertaken in good faith under conditions of civilian life for the purchase or lease of a house, to buy an automobile or other major equipment, or for insurance. The Soldiers' and Sailors' Civil Relief Act of 1940 frees men in service from the full burden of legal obligations incurred prior to the passage of the act. Evictions of dependents of men in service from rented or mortgaged homes within certain price limits are forbidden; provision is made through the Veterans' Administration for continuing premium payments on life insurance up to $5,000; provisions safeguarding other types of contracts are made. The wartime expansion of the armed forces to include men who could not have foreseen their induction in the defense period is leading to proposals for liberalizing the bill to include obligations incurred subsequent to its passage.

The second type of obligation requiring government aid is the very cornerstone of our society—that to support members of a soldier's family who, for reasons of age, health, or social desirability, are not able to support themselves. Outstanding is the obligation to support small children and the wife who devotes herself to their care. But not to be overlooked are the special cases where men are fulfilling their traditional responsibility to support parents not otherwise provided for, grandparents, and in some circumstances younger brothers and sisters. In view of the fundamental social character of these obligations, it has been the position of social workers generally, and the Family Security Committee of the Office of Defense Health and Welfare Services specifically, that assistance to dependents of soldiers in these categories should be a matter of right rather than discretion, conditioned only on the allotment by the serviceman of a reasonable proportion of his pay to the dependent.

THREE measures have been introduced in Congress: the original Edmiston bill in the House and the Taft bill in the Senate, and an administration measure introduced in the House by Congressman Edmiston and in the Senate by Senators Johnson and Lee. All proposals agree that an allowance to wife and children should be conditioned only on an allotment of the man's pay, although the original Edmiston bill refers to a "dependent" wife without defining the term. The proposals differ as to the size, both of allotment and allowance.

The Taft bill requires a 50 percent allotment to wife and children and provides a monthly allowance of $30 for wife only; $45 for wife and one child; and $12 for each additional child. The allowance for families where there is no wife starts curiously at $10 each for the first two children, with $12 each for additional children. The original Edmiston bill provides for an allotment of $15 a month and allowances of $15 each for wife and first child; $10 for second child, and $5 for each additional child. The Administration bill provides for a deduction of pay in behalf of wife and children of $20 a month and allowances amounting to $20 for wife and an additional $10 each for children; where there is no wife, $15 for one child and $10 each for additional children.

All three proposals also provide for allowances conditioned on optional allotments to dependent parents, grandparents, grandchildren, and brothers and sisters under eighteen years of age. In these cases the Taft bill stipulates no amount for the allotment but provides matching allowances up to $20. The original Edmiston bill, however, requires a minimum allotment of only $5 where an allotment is also being made to wife and children, but where there is no such responsibility, $15 is required. It also provides allowances of $10 each to parents and $5 each to other categories. The Administration bill provides allowances of $15 for one parent, $25 for two parents and $5 each for other classes of dependents with a maximum of $50 a month to the dependents of any one man other than his wife and children. Dependents other than wife and children must be found to "be dependent upon the enlisted man for chief support" before an allowance is made. A deduction of pay must also be made for this group: $5 a month if a deduction is already being made for wife and children; otherwise $20.

The Administration bill also follows the English precedent and proposes a fund for supplementary assistance to dependents in the above categories based on actual determination of need. Such assistance would be administered through agencies designated by the Federal Security Agency (probably the state welfare departments), whereas administration of allotments and allowances through the army and navy for their respective personnel is contemplated by all proposals.

Modern war imposes on civilians a second type of hardship formerly suffered mostly by the active combatant—loss due to direct enemy action. The attack on civilians, more than any other one phenomenon, distinguishes this war from other wars. While the continental United States has so far escaped this scourge, our national outposts have not, and we ourselves are preparing in many ways for the eventuality. The economic burden from this source is particularly inequitable: the bomb wipes out all the possessions of one family and leaves the next unscathed. Families living in locations selected for combat zones or adjacent to target areas must move, while others may live on in their old homes undisturbed. Families whose breadwinner falls into enemy hands suffer the double blow of anxiety and loss of family income.

With the bombing attack on Hawaii came acceptance by the federal government of responsibility for assisting civilians requiring aid as a result of enemy action. On February 6 an allocation of $5,000,000 was made to the Federal Security Administrator from the President's Emergency Fund:

> . . . to be expended by the administrator of the Federal Security Agency, or through such federal or other agencies as he may designate, for providing temporary aid necessitated by enemy action to civilians, other than enemy aliens, residing in the United States: (1) who are disabled; or (2) who are dependents of civilians who are killed, disabled, interned, or reported missing; or (3) who are otherwise in need of assistance or services.

The purposes of this emergency allocation are incorporated in a bill, S.2412, sponsored by Senator Claude Pepper of Florida, to be known as the Civilian War Benefits and War Relief Act of 1942 and now pending before the Congress. In hearings before a subcommittee of the Senate Education and Labor Committee the principles incorporated in this measure had the support of spokesmen for the Budget Bureau, War and Navy Departments and the Federal

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Security Agency. The bill provides for specific benefit payments to the following or their dependents: civilian defense workers injured or killed in line of duty, civilians injured or killed as a "proximate result of a war risk hazard," and civilians detained by the enemy. The measure also allows wide latitude in meeting civilian distress resulting from enemy action:

> . . . to provide assistance and services for the temporary relief of civilian distress resulting from enemy attack or the danger thereof or from action to meet such attack or danger, including money payments, loans, and assistance in kind and medical or other services necessary to the protection of health, safety, or welfare, such assistance and services to be available to civilians who are injured, and to the survivors of civilians who are killed, and to civilians who have suffered loss of, or damage to, clothing, tools, living quarters, furniture, or real or personal property of other kinds necessary for employment or habitation, and to civilians who are in war-stricken areas, or who are being or have been evacuated from any area under the direction of civil or military authority. . .

Pending enactment of legislation the Federal Security Agency has proceeded to extend emergency assistance from its Presidential allocation in a number of ways, utilizing its own constituent units for this purpose.

The Bureau of Old Age and Survivors' Insurance of the Social Security Board is making benefit payments according to a fixed scale varying from $20 to $85 a month to dependents of civilians (other than federal employes, who are covered by a separate statutory provision) detained or killed by enemy action outside the continental United States.

The United States Public Health Service is paying for hospitalization, medical care and, in some cases, burial of civilians injured or killed as a result of enemy action. To date this has applied largely to survivors, both seamen and passengers, from ships torpedoed off our shores, although it is also applicable to needy evacuees from Hawaii and Alaska requiring medical attention. Hospitals are reimbursed in accordance with existing contract rates of the USPHS, and funds are available for payment of physicians where necessary. The USPHS in cooperation with the Office of Civilian Defense has also developed a plan whereby existing hospitals designated as Casualty Hospitals may be reimbursed for services rendered civilian casualties of enemy action at the rate of $3.75 a day. In addition, reimbursement on a per diem basis will be made to hospitals in comparatively safe areas, designated as Emergency Base Hospitals, for civilian casualties evacuated from areas of attack.

Funds have also been made available to the Bureau of Public Assistance of the Social Security Board for aid to persons in need as a result of enemy action. The major charge against these funds to date has been the financing of evacuation of women and children from Hawaii and Alaska. Persons so evacuated may receive their transportation to a point of destination within the United States and a cash grant to cover one month's subsistence at the rate of $30 for each adult plus $15 for each child who is in the custody of and dependent upon such adult for support, up to a maximum of $85 for any one family group.

The Bureau of Public Assistance is also extending service and financial assistance from another fund to aliens and other persons required to move from strategic military areas on the West Coast. The administration of this, as well as other new categories of assistance for war-related needs where the federal government assumes a 100 percent financial responsibility, raises many questions of policy and procedure which are far from settled. Obviously as more and more federal assistance becomes available on this basis, and more people are affected by the fortunes and misfortunes of war, the effect on existing categories of public assistance and, more particularly, on the problem of general relief may be profound. The tendency of war to modify and reshape existing social institutions can hardly be expected to leave the welfare field undisturbed. Whatever changes come, they must take the direction of an increasing assumption of federal responsibility for the maintenance of individual economic security, for the hazards of war—like those of unemployment—can only be offset by the pooling of risk and the pooling of relief through federal action.

Children Aren't Fooled

By MARGARET M. SWIGGARD

Formerly field representative of the bureau of children, Pennsylvania Department of Welfare; recently director of the foster home department, Allegheny County, Pa., Juvenile Court

TONY BRACCIATTO looked up at the judge and tried hard to hide the fact that he was scared. Behind the grave, dark eyes, jumbled thoughts darted in and out of the frightened little mind. "What's he gonna do to me . . . Jeese . . . Maybe he'll send me away this time . . . Wonder if they do beat you up in reform school . . . If they beat me up I'll run away . . . I'll—I'll burn the place down . . . I'll show 'em . . . What's he thinkin' about? Jeese, I bet he's gonna put me away."

If you had told Tony that the man on the other side of the desk was a "wise father" put there not to punish him, but to act in his best interests, Tony would not have laughed. He would have looked at you respectfully, politely, never betraying the fact that he did not for a single instant believe you.

Of course, he knew better. The judge was "an all right guy" but this was a court. Tony knew it well. He'd been here before. A policeman got you and brought you here when you played truant or "crooked." They tried you for it and maybe "put you away," or if you were lucky, sent you home on something called "probation." It was all quite regular, and Tony accepted it as part of a well ordered sequence of events which occurred when you were caught. But he had no illusions about it.

The judge had no illusions either. He looked down at Tony and tried hard to hide the fact that he did not know what to do about him.

"He's only ten, but this is his third time in court. Let's look at the record—hmmmm—truancy and stealing, over and over. If I put him on probation again, he'll only be back. That mother of his can't handle him. Maybe he ought to be in another school, a different neighborhood.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Wonder if reform school would do him any harm. Might do him good. Anyway, I can't continue to send back kids like this. The public has a right to protection from their petty depredations."

His Honor was learned in the law; he was wise, with a peculiar wisdom gained from watching a tragic procession of older Tonys passing through criminal court; and he was kind. He honestly wanted to do what was best for Tony, but he had no key to the tangled mass of emotions, fears, and drives back of the dark eyes looking up at him. None of his knowledge or training helped him to understand why Tony stole and played truant. He could not guess whether the boy would come out of reform school with a new set of habit patterns strong enough to withstand the pressure of unfavorable environment, or come out a potential burglar, sneak thief, crook, or even that twisted, tormented personality, a sex murderer. He only knew that the answer to the age-old problem is not to be found in law or in pseudo-paternalism.

JUDGES and lawyers have been among the first to recognize this. Some are now promoting legislation which would take from the courts responsibility for disposition or treatment of youthful offenders from eighteen to twenty-five. Believing that such treatment belongs in a different profession, they propose a clinic of trained people—psychiatrists, psychologists, physicians, social workers—to take responsibility for it. This offers an interesting contrast to the Juvenile Court laws which place in the judge's hands almost complete power to dispose of the child as he sees fit.

Perhaps the chief reason the suggested legislation does not extend to children under eighteen is the halo surrounding the Juvenile Court. It can hardly be questioned that, if it is wise to have treatment of older offenders prescribed by a clinic, it is even more important for it to prescribe for the younger. This conclusion is underscored when one considers that a majority of the youths brought into Criminal Court have already had one or more experiences in Juvenile Court.

It is, of course, true that where a child must be removed from the care of his natural guardians and from his own home, this very serious responsibility must be taken by a duly constituted and adequate public authority. But the authority need not be a court. Public child welfare departments are accepting this responsibility every day in cases where there is no contested issue of legal custody. Where custody of the child is contested, probably a decision would have to be made by a court. Startling as the idea at first might appear, the Orphans Court might be the proper tribunal for such action. Actually, not many cases of children really require legal adjudication. Judge Charles W. Hoffman, of the Court of Domestic Relations in Cincinnati, is practically always able to obtain the consent of parents and child, even when he is committing the child to a correctional institution. A clinic could do as much.

In suggesting substitution for the Juvenile Court of persons trained in understanding behavior motivation, the fact that the process of handling children would be much slower is not overlooked. Surely it should be slow enough to insure thorough, thoughtful, scientific service. Children are important.

Evidences of Tony's inability to adjust to his social environment quite likely appeared in school. They also probably made him a little nuisance on the playground and to his neighborhood policeman. The teacher, the playground instructor, or the officer who noticed the symptoms, were probably loath to take the boy to court. There is in most of us a disinclination to invoke the help of a court until some overt act or acts make it impossible to do otherwise, but no one hesitates to take a child to a hospital, merely as a precaution. If the public resource for Tony's social illness were a clinic, he would likely arrive there, via the teacher, the instructor, the officer, or his parents, when he first began to truant, to steal, or to run away.

Although free from the formalities of summons, hearings, and other court machinery, which block easy relationship and diagnosis, the clinic would still be a public body, perhaps attached to a court, perhaps operating independently. It would have authority and be under an obligation to arrange for Tony's incarceration if that course was necessary for the safety of the boy or of society. The incarceration might be voluntary, with consent of Tony and his parents, or involuntary by court action. But it would be intelligently administered, with a view to treatment, or, in the rare cases where cure seemed impossible, with a view to possible permanency. The responsibility might be somewhat analogous to that of a physician in charge of a case of infectious disease.

While a clinic would have to protect itself from being swamped by numbers, its services would operate to reduce the numbers. School authorities, wrestling with the problem of truancy, would soon become aware of remedial possibilities within the school itself. Parents might be helped before the problem got beyond them. Many cases now brought to Juvenile Courts merely to insure maintenance for children from the public treasury could more properly be handled elsewhere.

IF the public should find the oversimplified operation of arrest - detention - hearing - disposition working not so quickly or with such finality as at present, it would also find itself vastly benefited in the end. Thoughtful, intelligent treatment of anti-social behavior would safeguard personal property and community rights and simplify the work of police departments. Mental perverts, sadists, sex criminals might be located and isolated *before* society suffers the horror of their crimes, rather than *after,* as at present. Most of those whose crimes shock and horrify us had previously been before Juvenile Courts, many of them not once but several times.

That is no fault of the courts or the judges. It is merely that in the light of present-day knowledge the benevolent fallacy that a kind judge can protect and guide children like a wise father, is revealed as archaic sentimentalism.

The fact is that a court bears to all of us such a connotation of security that we sometimes like to attribute to it mythical powers, and place upon it, quite unfairly, responsibilities not at all native to it. When we are honest and forget our fears, we can recognize that, while it is an important and essential tribunal for interpreting our laws, maintaining our rights, weighing damage done to individuals or community, it is not an agency from which we have any right to expect understanding of children or treatment for their anti-social tendencies. And a Juvenile Court *is* a court.

That fact has been recognized by a number of people who have worked hard to accomplish the removal of so-called "dependent" children from its jurisdiction on the

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

theory that the merely dependent child should not be subjected to a court experience. Which seems an odd kind of reasoning. All children are dependent. A child brought into court, labeled "neglected," is certainly dependent on public care of some sort, and it would be hard to find a so-called "delinquent" child who was not also neglected. If experience with a court is harmful to the child who only lacks adequate parental care, it is certainly as harmful to the child who, also lacking that care, bears the additional burden of social maladjustment. Could it be that the labels "neglected" and "delinquent," and the use of a court for children so labeled are necessary to our own need to place blame and to punish? In the case of the neglected child, the parents are guilty; in that of the delinquent, the child.

The legal trappings and machinery of a court are not only unnecessary, they are actually obstructive in dealing with any child. They frighten and confuse the child and his parents, and render clear thinking about the problem very difficult. The tangled human relations involved are not helped by a proceeding which holds a threat for everyone concerned. For the child, they are destructive. If we feel that for society—that is, to satisfy our own ideology of crime and punishment—they are necessary, let's be honest enough to say so and call the tribunal a court of law. The hypocrisy of the "wise father" theory never has fooled the children.

Citizens Are Made—Not Born

By J. R. KIDD

Chairman, Day Camp Council, Montreal, Canada

THE old farmer wouldn't budge. He liked the bright colored pictures and the shining cover all right. And the salesman had assured him that the book would tell him all there was to know about crops. But still he shook his head: "No, mister, I don't need a book. I ain't farmin' all I know yit."

Educators and social workers are somewhat like that old farmer. They are not yet practicing all they know.

In one sense, we didn't need John Dewey. We always knew that democracy was primarily a way of living, and secondly, a political theory. And we knew that democracy, along with the other important elements in our culture, had to be handed on actively to each generation. And yet, judging by our actions, it would seem that we expected children to spring up full-blooded democrats just by breathing the North American air. If and when we have taught citizenship, we have taught it as a course called Civics, with textbooks, recitations, and examinations. Government was remote, democracy was a system, and both were dull.

Consequently, the challenge to democracy has found some educators and social workers in the exposed position that military forces were in after Munich and at Pearl Harbor. Possibly our greatest concern today is that in the external defense of democracy we may lose it internally by yielding the civil liberties that are its lifeblood, or that by curtailing our normally needed educational and social services we let go our most effective means of handing it on.

We, in Canada, faced these threats in their acute form two years earlier than they have been forced on our colleagues in the United States. The threat is genuine, not just a mirage. Some hastily passed, "order-in-council" legislation regarding radicals and labor problems are difficult to relate to any form of democracy. There has been little hysteria but there is great need for vigilance in the protection of civil liberties.

The threat to education and social services has wider implications. Educational and social agencies have suffered from staff cuts and financial retrenchments. The emotional appeal of war service has carried many volunteer workers into other activities. There is a widespread feeling that increased employment in war industries does away with the necessity for most social services—a situation which points sharply to the fact that our interpretation has not been too well done. Personnel problems are most pressing as the government and war service committees (comparable to the USO), have taken many staff persons who usually have not been replaced. The heavy new taxes and increased costs of operation have made financing very difficult. And yet, though some services have had to be discontinued, most programs have been maintained, pared somewhat in effectiveness.

This situation has suggested a concentration on activities where considerable success already has been achieved with small staffs and small budgets. Noteworthy among these is the day camp. But more noteworthy still is the dawning realization, as this program has developed, that the primary purpose of group work—citizenship education—here finds true expression. This is news even for those who for ten years or more have been engaged in operating day camps.

THE day camp was not conceived as a tool for achieving democratic education. It was developed during depression years as an answer to the obvious needs of children with nowhere to spend their holiday time but the city streets. Educators long had been aware of the problem, but only when it became acute in the depression years were intensive efforts put forward towards its solution. In many cities in Canada and the United States somewhat similar programs sprang up almost simultaneously. At first, these programs were little more than imitation camps with all activities modeled as closely after the country camp life as a city setting would allow. Activities centered around handicrafts, swimming in indoor or outdoor pools, hiking in parks, trips by bus to open country near the city, overnight camping, and woodcraft skills. By careful management, by the use of waste products in most craft groups, and by utilizing large numbers of highschool students as volunteer leaders, these "camps" developed rapidly and took in increasing numbers of children on shoestring budgets.

In Montreal, the first Day Camp (or Urban Camp, City Camp, Vacation Club, Sum-Fun Club), was opened in 1931, with 100 boys enrolled. Now there are a dozen groups operating more than thirty unit programs enrolling some 6,000 youngsters. These thirty programs are all

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

loosely coordinated through a Day Camp Council which has been instrumental in effectively raising standards of work. A code of good practices was drawn up and a manual prepared. Craft resources were explored and materials bought in common. With the war and the consequent staff shortages, several experts were employed, their services and salaries shared by all the participating units. A site near the city for overnight camping was secured and shared by all groups. Publicity and interpretation were carried by a central committee. Leadership training was an early project and volunteer leaders were shared as needed.

Remarkable as this whole development of joint planning has been, it is dwarfed by a by-product. As the years have passed since 1931 it has become increasingly evident that day camping is not just *ersatz* camping, but that it has a purpose and standards of its own. Most interesting of all, and most important, is the realization that the day camp, because of its very nature, is the finest instrument we have discovered for education in citizenship. At least this is the belief of the staff people who long have been active in group work, camping and teaching.

At the risk of over-simplification, the educational process of citizenship education may be broken down into three elements: a readiness to learn on the part of the child; the content or curriculum; the practice of democracy. This analysis allows an easy evaluation of the worth of the day camp in this field.

Like their friends camping in the woods, children come to these city programs with an eagerness that rarely flags throughout the summer. Often staff members coming to work at eight in the morning find boys and girls waiting on the steps, though no program is scheduled before nine. At six at night, the same children have to be sent home. This eagerness and energy provide the catalyst which makes learning possible.

THE city provides the content or curriculum of citizenship education. The city is the child's textbook. Its treasures of parks and churches and museums are spread before him. In tours of factories he learns about industry. Hospitals, fire stations, civic offices, the water works are open to him, and his questions are encouraged. Slums and other civic follies are there, too, teaching an equally valuable lesson.

Best of all, the children have a chance to meet the men and women responsible for the maintenance of the services they see in operation. The governor or mayor is not too busy in summer to meet a delegation of children. Firemen obligingly slide down the brass pole for a young audience ready to listen respectfully to an account of the dangers to a fireman that often follow the prank of a false alarm. Constable Brown, an ogre who confiscates baseball bats if boys are caught playing in the streets, comes to morning assembly to tell his story, do some card tricks, and perhaps play a little baseball in the playground. When he leaves, it is in his rightful role of community guardian, and not as the natural enemy of boy life.

In the same way come minister, priest, and rabbi, each to tell in his own way that the good life and service are important, not creed or differences. A shop foreman, conducting a factory tour, demonstrates pride of craftsmanship much better than copybook maxims ever could. Businessmen tell stories; famous athletes bring inspiration for physical fitness and good sportsmanship.

The child is receiving impressions and undergoing experiences all day and every day. His leaders and staff members, even though few in number, need not spend all of their hours in the administrative details of camp maintenance which so burden camp directors. They do not face the problems of curriculum and examination confronting teachers. Most of their time can be given to the actual program and to the interpretation of the experiences which are all in the child's own environment. Sharing in the camp life, in baseball, crafts, and tours are boys and girls of every religion and every race. A Chinese boy can carve delicately in soap. A Hungarian girl can dance like the gypsies in her homeland. A Negro lad plays the piano for singsongs. Close association lasting all summer makes for intimate contacts with a strong effect on attitudes. Gradually many children begin to take pride in the fact that where they live everyone does not have to be alike.

THUS are attitudes formed. But a child must practice and live democracy. By its very nature, by the variety of its program and the flexibility of its structure, the day camp operates best under the leadership of a council of its own members. Full dress elections with nominations, campaigns, speeches, and proper balloting give practice in an interpretation of the value of that part of self-government. The elected council assumes a large part of program planning. Its members look into health and safety provisions, plan health campaigns, care for equipment. They welcome visiting speakers, conduct them around, introduce them, and are thanked by them. They patrol hikes, plan camping trips, and organize special features proposed by the members.

Often projects undertaken as a stunt become an integral part of democratic association. One favorite is a newspaper where news is written, typed, illustrated, mimeographed, distributed, financed all by the boys. Another is a bicycle safety lane run in cooperation with the police, where all bikes in the neighborhood are examined and the owners of those with faulty mechanism notified and given a printed set of safety rules. Some community service project is undertaken each year, a salvage campaign for example, a health campaign, or a drive to exterminate poison ivy. A boys' court, where all offenders are brought in and tried by their properly elected officials, has been operated successfully for a number of years.

By such practice, and with skilful interpretation and stage setting by staff and leaders, democracy becomes more than a faith for which men are fighting in the Atlantic or Pacific, more than an idea associated with Magna Carta or Patrick Henry. It is real and living, a part of life. It means doing something for the community. It means good health. It means friendship with the Catholic boy or the Chinese boy. It means good sportsmanship just as in baseball.

Workers in day camps, in searching for ways of bettering the lives of a few children around them, have evolved an instrument for transmitting the way of life that makes all education and all life meaningful. There is a moral to all this which would be spoiled if pointed out too directly. But it is worth stating that we have a tool available to all group workers that is inexpensive in cost, easy on upkeep, and extraordinary in performance. It is also worth restating our affirmation that crises such as this great intense crisis of war, will pass away, if we can carry our own responsibility while facing new situations.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Team Play in Wartime

PALO ALTO PUBLIC LIBRARY READING ROOM

By CHARLES P. TAFT

Assistant Director, Office of Defense Health and Welfare Services, Federal Security Agency

SEVERAL times a week some friend or other writes or calls to ask how he can fit into the war effort. That makes me feel guilty because I have a job I wouldn't trade with anybody else, and I can seldom suggest an equivalent. But, unfortunately, mine is one that can't be described in less than twenty minutes by the clock. Incidentally, this article will provide a handy summary that will save ears—and breath.

My job is concerned with the health and welfare of the people in wartime. Our Office of Defense Health and Welfare Services is, in effect, the war branch of the Federal Security Agency, and Federal Security Administrator Paul V. McNutt is its director.

Now, as I sometimes have to point out to my friends, the FSA is not the SEC—the Securities and Exchange Commission deals with a different kind of "security." It is not the Social Security Board—that is one of the major member-organizations within the Agency. Nor is our war branch the USO—that is the combination of the six national private welfare agencies with which we contract for the operation of government community buildings near camps and boomtown industry. As another bit of extrication, the FSA has the same initials as the Farm Security Administration. The latter is one of the units of the Department of Agriculture, and we cooperate with it when farm families have to be resettled to make way for a cantonment, artillery range, or shell-loading plant.

The concerns of the Federal Security Agency fall into two main classifications—the regular peacetime activities and the special "wartime" activities under the Office of Defense Health and Welfare Services but, of course, wartime activities are now carried on by both arms of the Agency.

The continuing peacetime units which make up the Federal Security Agency are the U. S. Public Health Service, the Office of Education, the Food and Drug Administration, the Civilian Conservation Corps, the National Youth Administration, and the Social Security Board, including the U. S. Employment Service. The latter—hitherto a federal-state system—was reorganized some time ago as a war measure and federalized within the Social Security Board.

The programs organized under the Office of Defense Health and Welfare Services include recreation, social protection, nutrition, family security and child care, as well as education and public health.

In addition, this spring, joint committees with the War Production Board on Labor Supply were set up in Washington and in each region. These will probably form one aspect of the new War Manpower Commission—again headed by Mr. McNutt. (If trying to assimilate all of this at one reading makes you feel a little giddy, you may be relieved to learn that the FSA also includes St. Elizabeth's Hospital!)

But my focus is in wartime services for health and welfare. Their operation is a good example of the traditional federal system. Its aim is complete preservation of local self-government, with Uncle Sam as the stimulator and coordinator, guiding diverse efforts into national unity. In health, law enforcement, education, recreation, family welfare, the ultimate job rests with the local community. Our agencies work through the states always, except where, as in recreation and local law enforcement, the jurisdiction or activity rests primarily with local government. So a good Republican like myself has not had to salve his conscience for a minute. We are even an economical agency. Our defense and war operations have been so far below preliminary estimates that the Budget Bureau sometimes suspects us!

As a lawyer and city councilman, coming from outside the field of social work, I can say that the staff of our agencies from top to bottom are real people, doing a job, knowing their stuff. We have had a few jurisdictional discussions, but they don't last. When people keep right on doing the job that needs to be done, argument evaporates.

The army and navy are spearheads of America at war. We'd all like to be there if we could. But since we can't, there is a great satisfaction in working on tasks that reinforce wartime production and mobilization, and that at the same time help fit people for the freedom we seek to maintain and strengthen.

Who's Who in the FSA

DR. THOMAS PARRAN HEADS THE U. S. PUBLIC HEALTH Service—the oldest unit in the Federal Security Agency, with a proud history that covers a century and a half of service. He is the sparkplug of a steady-going organization that gets there *tout le même*. Industrial hygiene, venereal disease control, extra-cantonment sanitation and hospitalization, all channel through the state relations maintained by the U. S. Public Health Service. With Foreign Quarantine, services to merchant seamen, research and other health protecting activities, these branches are fighting valiantly on a broad sector.

John Studebaker, U. S. Commissioner of Education, has geared an organization now in its seventy-fifth year to current wartime needs. The Office of Education is meeting the emergency on many fronts; as part of our coordinating function, its staff reviews all the requests from overburdened industrial communities for school facilities for children of war workers.

The Bureau of Public Assistance of the Social Security Board handles the operating end of family welfare activities. Jane Hoey, its director, is also chairman of our Family Security Committee. Certain aspects of the evacuation of enemy aliens, aid to those affected by enemy action, questions relating to migration—these and other problems affecting families in wartime are thus channeled to state and local welfare departments.

Until recently no government agency was responsible

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

for promoting law enforcement and juvenile protection in connection with prostitution, that vicious distributor of venereal disease. So with the blessing of the Public Health Service, the army and navy, the FBI, the family welfare group, and the U. S. Children's Bureau, we followed the pattern employed in the last war, and set up a Social Protection Section. Eliot Ness heads this—an outstanding police officer, until recently safety director of Cleveland and formerly on the Capone case in the Alcohol Tax Unit of the Treasury.

Neither was there any government agency responsible for wartime recreation. So, Mark McCloskey was brought down from his post under the Board of Education of New York City to carry forward this important program. The community end of physical fitness falls in his field. John B. Kelley continues its national promotion in a program transferred and telescoped from the OCD. Commissioner Studebaker's Office of Education promotes health education in the schools and colleges.

Back in the days of the National Defense Council, a Health and Medical Committee was set up with the three surgeons general (army, navy, and Public Health Service) and other outstanding doctors. This was transferred to the Office of Defense Health and Welfare Services, with the exception of research functions which were placed in the Office of Scientific Research and Development under Vannevar Bush. The committee, of which Dr. James Crabtree is executive secretary, establishes policies in the field of health and medical care, and through some outstanding subcommittees has gone a long way toward solving such problems as the rehabilitation of rejectees, the recruitment of young women for nurses training, and the procurement and assignment of doctors, dentists, and veterinarians. Alma C. Haupt serves as principal consultant to the subcommittee on nursing. The procurement and assignment unit, of which Lt. Col. Sam F. Seeley is executive officer, has now achieved the status of a division and has become a component of the War Manpower Commission.

Katharine Lenroot, chief of the U. S. Children's Bureau of the Labor Department, has our mandate in child welfare, representing the concern of all of us with the problems of children in wartime.

M. L. Wilson, director of extension in the Department of Agriculture, is also an assistant director of the Office of Defense Health and Welfare Services, his responsibility being the national nutrition program. As head of the Nutrition Division, his job is to coordinate nationwide activities in this important sector of national defense: some twenty federal agencies are participating in this program in one way or another, every state has a nutrition committee tied in with its defense council, and most of the country's 3,000 counties have local nutrition committees.

The community patterns demanded by war needs have been difficult for towns and cities to establish. Working with the Office of Civilian Defense, we have studied how they might be helped. James Brunot heads a committee which is hammering out an intelligible over-all guide to the organization of community health and welfare services for the use of bewildered citizens.

The Federal Security Agency has other war activities not connected with the Office of Defense Health and Welfare Services: Lt. Col. N. A. Burnell, who is also the liaison officer between the War Department and the Federal Security Agency, is director of defense training in charge of all war production training activities that are carried on with federal funds administered by the FSA and expended by the Office of Education, the NYA, and the U. S. Employment Service.

Countrywide Framework

LIKE GOVERNMENT MULES, SO-CALLED RED TAPE CAN BE an asset as well as a hindrance. Behind and around all these operations there must be a very considerable and effective central business management. Lack of such a setup has caused some newly organized agencies in the federal government to stub their toes. We are fortunate in the guidance of our administrative officer: Maurice Collins knows all, sees all, hears all, and keeps us straight.

Our office was originally christened that of a "coordinator," and in spite of the quotes around the word, coordination is a major essential—and a big job: Geoffrey May, besides being deputy assistant director, works on the many outside relationships in the field of welfare. He has, *inter alia,* most effectively framed agreements with the American Red Cross and the Office of Civilian Defense, and has assisted materially in developing some of the new wartime social legislation. Mary Switzer is liaison for the Public Health Service and the Food and Drug Administration, as well as the health and medical committee, and the procurement and assignment unit. Alvin Roseman is liaison with the Social Security Board, as well as director of field operations and of our reporting system which goes on around the country. The latter centers, in each of our regional headquarters, information as to the impact of military, naval, and industrial activity within its area.

We believe in decentralization of operations. In January a year ago, Administrator McNutt named the twelve regional directors and two territorial directors of the Social Security Board to act in the same capacity for the defense health and welfare services. In all wartime programs, especially those having to do with community facilities and war area planning, the regional directors knit together the activities under our own programs, as well as those of other government agencies touching our fields. Representatives of all these agencies form a Regional Advisory Council in each region. These councils meet every six or eight weeks to consider over-all planning. Sometimes appropriate state officials are included.

This is a unique effort at regionalizing federal operations on such a scale; and it works in spite of the fact that no other federal agency has a similar regional framework. (Incidentally, a year ago there were 108 regional patterns embedded in the federal government and criss-crossing the U. S. A.) The regional offices, collaborating with the National Resources Planning Board, have pooled information and the results of surveys in confidential locality reports. These have afforded the first integrated federal approach to the solution of tough problems in such areas as Ogden-Salt Lake in Utah, and the automotive industry district centering in Detroit.

From Areas to Time Tables

HEALTH AND WELFARE PROBLEMS BEGIN WITH THE influx of labor supply, which in turn follows on the heels of location of war production plants and defense housing. Working closely with the Federal Works Agency and the local authorities, our field staff lays plans for sewage disposal, water supply, schools, hospitals, and other commun-

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

ity buildings. The Federal Works Agency builds these facilities after clearing on priorities with the War Production Board.

Our field representatives also cooperate with community leaders on necessary operating services. This may entail conferences on health problems near a big new army camp, or on law enforcement or traffic control with police officials in an urban district. Or our regional recreation representative will sit down with a local defense recreation committee and the regional USO representative to plan the kind of services needed, and the location or rental of a building that can be utilized for the job in hand.

Such activities out in the regions call for real ability and judgment. Regional directors rate a very high average in qualifications, coming from every kind of background, including business, engineering, education, and social work. I am every day impressed anew with the caliber of the administrative operations of the Federal Security Agency from the top to the bottom. They have been thoroughly knit together by its administrator in the less than three years since the Agency was established under the first Reorganization Act.

Some of the Tough Problems

OPERATIONS OFF THE CONTINENT—IN ALASKA, HAWII, Puerto Rico, the Canal Zone, and at the Caribbean and hemisphere bases—represent one broad area of emergency tasks. Each has presented a different challenge; all are a long way off. We have a man in Hawaii and another in Alaska. We are planning for a third in Puerto Rico, perhaps extending his activities beyond that island territory—as already is the case on the part of our recreation representative there. In truth, recreation construction has gone up from Iceland to Surinam.

In these overseas areas venereal disease control is especially difficult. But across a considerable part of the continental United States, it also takes a long view, steady pressure and persuasion, to chase the venereal contagions toward extinction. That this can be done has been proved in the Scandinavian countries. But here misinformation instigated by the commercialized vice interests still has a lot of unwitting purveyors among innocent citizens. We are successfully cleaning up the red light districts near camps and are now going after centers of infection in the industrial towns. The Public Health Service medical program is progressing rapidly as we induce more and more cities and states to match federal money from their own funds. Problems bound up in juvenile delinquency are a slower job—but no less important.

Nor is it always easy to convince so-called practical men that war workers, as well as men in military service, really need recreation. It is hard for people who haven't been up against them to visualize the impossible living conditions in the boomtowns. Not all war workers are well paid; even when they are, they can't buy recreation that isn't there.

Without decent leisure time activities you get low production, wastage, and high labor turnover.

Another problem in connection with community recreation has been to guide the gradually developing voluntary program of the USO and to relate it to community activities. Integration of agency activities within the USO is progressing now that most of the federal buildings are up and occupied.

Like each of our other fields, family welfare has its own problems—and these sometimes fall between two or more stools. On the one hand it is not the simplest thing in the world to get full agreement and understanding among the many interested agencies, state and local public welfare departments, the draft boards, the Red Cross, the OCD, army relief and navy relief, and others. On the other hand, such knotty questions as allowances, the evacuation of enemy aliens, mass feeding, day care of children of working mothers, often give rise to as many ideas as there are people taking part in the discussion. This is natural, yet one by one we reach working agreements in Washington on the national level, and pass this nationwide pattern on for adaptation and practical application in the states and localities.

This, of course, involves local community organization forthwith. My pet peeves are the people—coming from either an outside Cosmopolis at one end of the scale or a microscopic village at the other—who really do not understand how the average American city ticks. All you need in most communities is an intelligent, simple layout and a getting-together of the responsible leaders. With that much to go on, the local citizens themselves will set up a sound organization. But there has been extraordinary difficulty in getting this kind of simple layout agreed on by all the parties concerned.

Fortunately our cities and towns are going to work anyhow. Except in the few where political cross purposes have developed locally, results are good. The national capital itself presents a sample of our community organization. Here in Washington, at the request of the Civil Service Commission and the Council of Personnel Administration, we pitched in to help out in the difficulties experienced by the new government employes dwelling in the District of Columbia. Conrad Van Hyning, head of the health and welfare services of the local defense council, has organized committees in each major field of activity. To these committees our staff has submitted either its own survey, a crystallization of previous surveys, or the approved recommendations made by the District department concerned. The committee reviews these reports, decides what it can endorse, recommends to the District commissioners, and backs them in their application to the Federal Works Agency or to Congress for operating funds.

The committees are over-all planning groups, also for continuing programs. They struggle to get places where visiting soldiers can sleep; they help on the residence problems faced by the new government employes; and they take their place in the war effort by enhancing the level of government service at Washington.

Democracy at Work

SO HERE YOU HAVE SOME OF THE MAJOR WARTIME sectors of the FSA, headed by an administrator who has proved his mettle, manned by a team that works together with increasing effectiveness. But I can't really describe it, because it is made up of human beings, and is tested by the success of the interrelationship, the give and take, the active cooperation among them. You can see a house; you can even get a pretty good idea of it from a blueprint. But neither chart nor words can give the full picture of this kind of construction; it reveals itself only in its absence of internal friction, and in its stepping up of someone else's production. This is the one thing we can't do without; it is the very stuff of the democracy and freedom for which we are fighting.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Why Foster Care Succeeds

By ELIZABETH MUNRO CLARKE

THOSE of us who have been intimately connected with children from broken homes have a deep and abiding faith in the potentialities of foster care. We believe that the child's own home with his own family is the natural place for him to grow and develop, and that any child who must leave his own home and live away from his own family suffers a deep emotional shock. And we believe that foster care should never be turned to when financial aid or case work service can preserve the child's own home for him. We believe this so implicitly that it is axiomatic. Nevertheless, many children necessarily are deprived of their own homes, and many of them, helped by foster care, develop into happy and useful citizens.

Any attempt to analyze reasons as to why foster care succeeds or why it fails runs into numerous difficulties. Two are paramount. *First:* It is not easy to define foster care in order to know what we are evaluating. The congregate plant, caring *en masse* for large groups of children, is as different from the cottage plan institution, with its possibilities for individual treatment, as from a carefully selected foster home, implemented with skilled case work service. Agencies and institutions providing foster care have widely differing functions. Some provide temporary care for children, many of whom will return to their families in whose affections they remain secure. Some place permanently in adoptive homes children whose needs can best be met in a completely new set of relationships. Some accept for long time care children whose parents are unable emotionally to fulfill their responsibilities. Some provide care for children with complex behavior problems and for those classified as delinquent. Some include several or all of these functions in their programs.

Second: There can be no cover-all definition of success. Success for one child with one set of experiences and characteristics may be failure for another. How can we gauge the degree to which foster care may be responsible for success or failure, foster care which may have lasted for one year of a child's life, or may have endured for ten? With what can foster care compare its results?

In all branches of social work there is continued need for the testing of techniques and methods, and for accurate and systematic evaluation of results. This need is nowhere greater than in the field of foster care. However, it requires a type of evaluation made in connection with the individual child by the agency or institution responsible for providing care for him.

The following is an attempt to set down the major reasons why, and the conditions under which, some of the agencies and institutions I have known believe that foster care is likely to succeed.

Foster care is likely to succeed when the agency or institution has real understanding of the child and of his problems. This involves a knowledge of the way in which the child has lived with his family and of his relationships, as they have developed, with his parents and with others near to him. How has the child responded to various events in his life? In what way have the parents cared for him previously? What problems have arisen and how have they been met? What are the child's attitudes towards his school, his friends, the situation in which he finds himself? What manner of child is he—physically, mentally, emotionally? Often, and especially when he presents special problems, the assistance of the psychiatrist must be enlisted in gaining insight into them and in learning how best to help him. It is essential that the psychiatrist's finding be effectively translated to the social worker. The agency must weigh the limitations of the child's own home against the limitations of foster care. It must be aware of the purposes of foster care for each child taken out of his home and believe that foster care has something to offer him.

Foster care is likely to succeed when the agency has helped the child, during the pre-placement period, to understand what placement really is. The separation of a child from his own home and family and placement in a foster home or institution demand from him a major social and emotional adjustment. Many failures, in both types of care, seem to have been the result of an absence of thinking through with the child and the parent the meaning of the placement experience, and a consequent inability to free the child from a basic antagonism to placement. When the parent, helped by the social worker, has been able to share the preparation for placement with the child, he also has helped the agency establish a basis for the continuing relationship with the child. When the child has struggled against placement, and his feelings about it have not been modified, the odds have often been against success from the outset.

Foster care is likely to succeed when the agency has been skilful in securing the parents' participation, not only during the pre-placement period but also during the entire time the child is in foster care. This policy, of course, is not applicable when the child has been placed in an adoptive home. However, the majority of children receiving foster care return eventually to their own families. Therefore, foster care is most apt to be a permanent help to the child when the agency has been skilful in maintaining the relationship with the parent and has made consistent efforts to help the child's family to understand him, and to prepare the home for his return.

THERE are many points at which the factors involved in success in foster home placement and in institution placement differ. One of the most important determining factors as to whether or not foster home care will meet with success is the quality of the agency's home-finding service. Another is the quality of its continuing relationships with the foster parents.

The agency's task is to find and select homes which will meet the needs of its children. It must understand why each prospective foster parent wants and needs a child and it must be sure that a child's needs and those of the foster parents will not conflict. Every prospective foster parent applying at an agency for a child to board has a reason for wanting a child. Often the reason is understood by the person applying. The children in the family may have married

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

and left home and the prospective foster mother and father are always happier when there are young people around with whom they can share their home and from whom response is satisfying. Or perhaps housekeeping duties consume but a fraction of available time and the foster mother, believing that she had understood difficult children while teaching, feels that she would be accomplishing something if she could help an unhappy child. Just as often the person applying for a child is not really conscious of her reason for wanting one. Perhaps the children in the family, rebellious at domineering parents, have broken away from the home with bitterness, and the prospective foster parents are looking for other children they can dominate. Or, a woman, not finding her husband companionable, wishes to compensate for her dull life by taking a child into her home. Always, among applicants for children, there are warm, tolerant, well adjusted individuals. And always, also, there are unhappy thwarted persons, who, unconsciously perhaps, are seeking in a child an answer to some of their problems.

AFTER the agency has approved a home for "some child or children in its care" the next step, selecting a home for a specific child, requires infinite skill. A home which would help meet the needs of one child might fail completely with another. For example, foster parents having a home with much to offer but in need of children who are responsive, might be extremely helpful to two spontaneous outgoing brothers keeping in close touch with a devoted father and looking forward to their return home when their mother is well. But a withdrawn, hurt child, resentful at his own mother's lack of affection, might be completely upsetting to these same foster parents because of their inability to understand his lack of response to them and his overt misbehavior in rebellion at their affection which he does not want. The essence of home-finding is that the agency understand both the child's needs and those of the foster parents and be sure that they are in harmony.

Foster home care is likely to succeed when foster parents and the agency understand one another and are able to work together with delicate cooperation in the interest of the child. The foster parents must be able to share responsibility and to understand what the agency hopes to accomplish in helping the child and his family. The selection of foster homes which are likely to be successful depends on the competency of the agency's staff. Whether or not the foster parents and the agency are able to work together depends also, to a great extent, on the ability and skill of the staff members to whom the agency's relationships, both with the children and its foster parents, are entrusted.

With the exception of the home-finding process and the supervision of the child in the foster home, all the factors that contribute to success in foster family care are just as important to the success of foster care in institutions. In addition, success in institutional care is dependent upon a number of other factors. Perhaps the most vital of them is courage enough on the part of the institution to accept only those children for whom it is clearly established that institutional care can be more helpful than care in a carefully selected foster home. How helpful the institution can actually be depends to a great extent on the quality of the institution's personnel, on the extent to which it is equipped with specialized services for working with children who have serious problems, on its physical set-up, and on its opportunities for richness of group living. In general, the institution can be most helpful to children who are not ready to take on the new emotional relationships which are a part of foster family care, to some children needing temporary care, to many adolescent boys and girls, and to children who require care and treatment in a controlled environment. In general, also, foster care in institutions should be considered as somewhat temporary. An increasing number of institutions also make available foster home care either through their own programs or through cooperating agencies, to be used for children needing prolonged care and for those who have progressed during the period spent at the institution and are ready to move into a foster home placement.

A RICH program of group living, within the reach of the institution with imaginative leadership, will always pull strongly toward success, especially if the group activities can be utilized to meet specific needs of individual youngsters. An institution which includes on its staff group workers who also have had training and experience in case work can coordinate the two fields. Skilful leadership in group work, in helping children develop initiative and good sportsmanship, and in opening up outlets for the use of their individual capacities, can go far in counteracting the dangers of institutionalization.

Another aid to success is the setting arranged in the better cottage plan institutions where groups are small and where informal living, approximating family life, can be enjoyed. Closely related to the setting is the cottage mother. Granted that success with children in an institution may depend on all the factors that have been discussed; granted, too, that it may depend on case work service, integrated with the institution's program, that it may depend on the help which the psychiatrist can give, on the caliber of the school the children attend, and the relationship of the institution with the community, in the last analysis it is the cottage mother who implements all these services as well as parts of the child's life. She, therefore, is a vital factor in determining whether foster care in the institution will be successful. Examination of the qualities which a cottage mother needs always include such personal attributes as warmth, cheerfulness, a sense of humor, the ability to enjoy children and to like to be with them. One quality she must not have is an urge to change people quickly. She must know that growth and progress are gradual, that they must be part of a child and not superimposed. An ability to maintain an uncritical attitude towards the child's family may be the straw that swings the weight toward success. The cottage mother must also be able to share responsibility and to work with the various staff members in the interest of the child.

Individualization of the child is far more difficult in a congregate institution than in one where groups are small. Regimentation is at many points in conflict with what the individual child needs, and is a curb to initiative and to the development of independence. During recent years, several large congregate institutions have ceased to operate, believing that the children to be served could be more successfully cared for in other ways.

Some work with children in foster care will inevitably meet with failure. There are limits to the understanding of people, even by individuals with the best professional training and with the fundamental personal qualities that are assets in the complicated job of providing foster care.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Potential problems lurk in all the new relationships taken on by a child entering foster care, either in a foster home or an institution, while the problems in connection with his own family have not been eliminated by grace of his physical removal. Some children will have been so deprived, or their patterns of living and of response so firmly fixed, that all attempts to help them will fail.

The factors which make for success are, after all, those qualities and abilities which human beings who work with upset children and confused parents must have to understand their complicated stories and tangled lives. The degree to which these persons can use and add to their understanding and knowledge depends to a large extent on the way in which agencies and institutions analyze, test, and evaluate their work. Under what conditions are they trying to help children? What are their goals, and why? To what extent are these goals being reached for each individual child? In order for agencies and institutions to know when they succeed and why, there must be continuous evaluation of methods, continuous testing of approaches, techniques and emphases. If they know when they fail and why, new ways of understanding inevitably will supplant outworn ways and weak links in programs will be strengthened. Skills will be developed and sharpened, with the hope that today's failure may tomorrow meet with success.

Philadelphia Obeys the Law

By D. MOREAU BARRINGER*

THE article by Michael Ross, entitled "Philadelphia's Red Scare," [see *Survey Midmonthly*, December 1941], gave a part of the history of the dismissals of fifty employes of the Philadelphia Department of Public Assistance in the fall of 1941. Unfortunately it omitted much of the background of that history and, at least by implication, conveyed a false impression of the methods and motives of the authorities.

Public assistance in Philadelphia is administered by a board of eleven citizens, appointed by the governor of Pennsylvania. Under the regulations of the State Department of Public Assistance and its Employment Board, and in strict accordance with civil service rules, the Philadelphia County Board employs a staff headed by an executive director and composed, at the time of the dismissals in October, of some 1,200 supervisors, visitors, clerks, and others. Their duties are clearly outlined by law and are designed for the purpose of distributing assistance to those entitled under the law to receive it.

The present county board took office in May 1939. The previous executive director had been removed from office eight months earlier and the position was still vacant. In consequence, the board found the administration lacking in cohesion and leadership, a fact which led to conflicting practices. Members of the administrative staff had grown accustomed to the exercise of their individual judgments and theories.

At the same time, rightly or wrongly, a portion of the staff had acquired a reputation for attachment to communism, a reputation which had become well established throughout the state. Intimations of this fact had even been made on the floor of the legislature. Of course, such charges were vague and no careful attempt had been made by anyone in direct authority or by the legislators themselves, to investigate the truth or falsity of the accusations.

Early in 1940, however, the State Department of Public Assistance decided that these rumors of communist activity had to be investigated. In this, those in charge were simply carrying out the letter of the law, both of the commonwealth and of the federal government. Insofar as definite political activity on behalf of the Communist Party was concerned, the situation was specifically covered by several acts of the Pennsylvania legislature as well as by the Act of Congress of August 2, 1939, known as the Hatch act. Such acts interdicted political activity by relief employes. (Because the Department of Public Assistance disperses money appropriated by Congress, its employes are governed by federal legislation.) The Hatch act also forbids state agencies, like the Department of Public Assistance, which spend federal money, from employing persons who belong to a party or organization which advocates the overthrow of our constitutional form of government by force and violence. Further, the Appellate Courts of Pennsylvania have ruled that, aside from any such legislation, persons who belong to any such organization or who have given it aid or comfort make themselves liable to summary dismissal.

For some time, the state office of the department, with the assistance of the state police, carried on an investigation from Harrisburg. Little definite evidence was thereby obtained, although clear indications of political and subversive communist activities on the part of some employes of the department were turned up. Eventually the state department sought the assistance of the Philadelphia board in bringing this investigation to some positive conclusion.

Late in 1940, the county board appointed a committee of its own members to look into the results of the department's investigation and recommend action to the board. That committee's report contained three conclusions:

1. The state department's investigation disclosed strong indications of illegal activity on the part of some members of the Philadelphia staff.
2. The evidence adduced by the state's investigators was indicative rather than conclusive.
3. The charges were of sufficient gravity to make a complete investigation mandatory.

The board conveyed these conclusions to the State Department of Public Assistance. The department recommended that the board employ an able lawyer, supplying him with a skilled staff, to direct a conclusive investigation in relation to both federal and state laws, to the end that the truth or falsity of the charges be established.

The board was indeed in an awkward position. Rumor and enmities had leveled against its staff very serious accusations of law-breaking and of disloyalty to the United States. Because of the publicity of these loose charges, the entire staff was under suspicion. None of the previous investigations had been of sufficient thoroughness to prove

* Captain Barringer is a member of the Philadelphia County Board of Assistance. He was chairman of the committee conducting the investigation herein described until April 25, when he entered the army air corps. He is well known in Philadelphia as a businessman and financial expert.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

or disprove any of the charges. It was an intolerable situation, one which demanded the clearing of the good names of those employes who were innocent as well as the identification and dismissal of any who might be proven guilty. After consultation with the state secretary of public assistance and the governor, the board set out to conduct a thorough and honest investigation. It employed an attorney and a skilled chief investigator who had been for years connected with the FBI. The instructions of the board's committee to this newly created staff were approximately as follows:

The law prohibits the employment of anyone belonging to subversive organizations or of anyone engaging in political activity. The board is undertaking to determine whether there have been violations of this law and, if so, to dismiss the offenders. We are conscious of the emotional pitch of the times and the danger that such an investigation might degenerate into a witch-hunt. This must not happen. Subversive organizations, so far as we know, include not only the Communist Party but Nazi Bunds, Black Dragon Societies, and any other organization whose purpose is the overthrow of our federal government by violence. Evidence of any such activities is to be sought and investigated.

Political activity, under the legal definition, means activity on behalf of any party, Communist, Republican, Democratic, Prohibitionist, or Free Silver. Evidence of campaigning, electioneering, or proselyting in any way for any political parties on the part of our staff members is to be investigated.

In various ways these instructions were repeated to every member of the investigating staff. To the best of their ability the staff carried them through literally.

In the light of the instructions, one may wonder why communist activity only was exposed. The answer is simply that this was the only form of illegal political activity discovered. If there were Nazi Bunds in Philadelphia, no evidence was unearthed to show that any of the board's staff was in any way connected with them. If there was electioneering for any political party other than the Communist Party during this time, no staff member, so far as the investigation disclosed, was guilty of it.

This is not such a coincidence as it might seem. The major political parties, and most of the minor ones, are normally active only at certain seasons, particularly in election years. The spring and summer of 1941 were obviously off seasons. No evidence of campaigning for Roosevelt, Willkie or Thomas, or for or against the candidates in Pennsylvania, was disclosed. But the program of the Communist Party, alone among political groups in this country, knows no season. It is not particularly concerned with elections, for it has not been an important factor in an election, and has a profound disrespect for elections as such. Its propaganda goes on winter and summer. Is it any wonder that communist activity was the only activity discovered?

The investigation had not proceeded very far before indisputable proofs of this activity began to come to hand. The investigators became convinced that there was a very active and energetic party at work in Philadelphia, some of whose members were employed by the board. Thereupon the board was faced with a question of procedure. Should each offender be summarily dismissed as soon as his guilt became evident, or should the investigation accumulate evidence against a considerable group before making any dismissal? The board decided on the latter course.

Through many years of operation, the communist leadership has grown skilled in avoiding investigation, and in hiding the party's operations. Had the board taken action on the first offenders whom they discovered, the news would have been out, and most of the other violators would have successfully run to cover. Any broad attempt to root out subversive activities would have been aborted.

Accordingly, it was decided to continue the confidential nature of the investigation until the committee felt fairly sure that most of the important evidence had been accumulated. The investigation proceeded through the summer of 1941. By October it was felt that sufficient evidence had been collected to warrant action, except against a few of the major figures in party activity. It was then that the Philadelphia board dismissed thirty-six employes. Further accretion of evidence required the dismissal of fourteen more of the staff a few weeks later.

Here again the board had faced a choice. Should the evidence be presented to the governor for summary dismissal of the guilty parties? The governor's interest in the case, and the serious nature of the offenses, argued for that course. Such action would have left no chance for appeal by the dismissed employe, nor for public hearings of the charges.

The alternative, which was chosen, was dismissal in accordance with civil service regulations. This procedure gave each dismissed employe the opportunity of an appeal before a legally constituted reviewing board.

Because of the large number of cases, the Employment Board authorized a reviewing board of twenty-three members. (The constitution of this board was subsequently attacked by the attorneys for the dismissed employes, without any suggestion as to any alternate method of granting a fair hearing in so many cases.) The twenty-three members appointed by the Employment Board are outstanding Philadelphia citizens, including lawyers, industrial personnel experts, employers, businessmen, and social workers.

The story has not yet ended, as the hearings are still going on. All the dismissed employes appealed their dismissals and hired attorneys to represent them, though nine of the appellants have since withdrawn their appeals. During the hearing of two of the cases, the county board, believing that the evidence did not substantiate the charges, recommended that the reviewing board reverse the county board's decision and order the two employes reinstated. This action has already been taken. No other decisions have as yet been handed down. Thirty-nine cases are now being argued at great length before the reviewing board, whose members deserve notice for devoting so much of their time to this public service.

The Philadelphia County Board of Assistance was faced with an ugly situation, one requiring either the courage to conduct a thorough investigation and act on its results, or the cowardice to close its ears to the charges and continue to allow its entire staff to be smeared by whispered accusations. It chose the honest and courageous course. In following this path it has meticulously observed civil service regulations and the legal rights of those dismissed. The issue will be decided in the only fair and democratic method—by a court of disinterested citizens.

[*Michael Ross, who wrote "Philadelphia's Red Scare" at the opening of the hearings, will contribute a review of them at their conclusion.*]

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Here in Washington . . .

By Rilla Schroeder

THE War Manpower Commission, created by Executive Order under the First War Powers Act and headed by Paul V. McNutt, has the authority, as a careful reading of the Act and the order discloses, to draft the labor necessary to carry out the war program.

However, for obvious reasons, this power will not be fully exercised, unless all other means fail. At this point the "voluntary" angle is being emphasized. If this system doesn't work Commissioner McNutt has indicated he will ask authority (legislation) to do the job.

Remembering the alarm and uproar over the M-Day plan it is interesting to note the general acceptance of the War Manpower Commission. As reflected in the press, American public opinion approved.

The first snag seems to have been the question of draft deferment. Commissioner McNutt indicates he favors blanket deferment of men in certain war industries. The Selective Service Board points to the Selective Service Act, which specifies that every question of deferment must be considered as an individual case and disposition is left entirely to the local draft board.

Upon one point Commissioner McNutt indicated he intended to be tough—the widely current practice of "pirating" workers by war industries. He referred to one aircraft producer who hired away a number of workers employed by the firm making wings for his own planes.

Racial and other discrimination in some war plants, according to the commissioner, are creating unnecessary shortages. "In one overcrowded war industry center," he said, "native white workers have been imported from hundreds of miles away although fully qualified colored and foreign-born workers were available at the plant's doorsteps."

HEARINGS HAVE BEEN COMPLETED ON the McKellar bill to abolish the CCC and NYA, and unless the Senator himself requests that they be reopened the Senate Committee on Education and Labor should be about ready to consider the bill.

High spot of the hearing was, of course, the charge by anti-Administration Democratic Governor Leon C. Phillips of Oklahoma that "a great majority of first term prisoners in the State Granite Reformatory were former Civilian Conservation Corps enrollees."

The governor's charges were unsupported by any figures. Members of the committee asked that he produce a few but he refused. Pro-Administration Democratic Representative Jack Nichols, also of Oklahoma, speaking on the House floor, quoted a letter from Cain Burnett, chief of police of Muskogee, Okla., the largest city in Nichols' district. Chief Burnett denied the Phillips charge and said:

"The criticism . . . is wholly unjustified, judging from the type of youth and their conduct, with whom I have come into contact. During my term in the sheriff's office . . . and since, as chief of police in the city of Muskogee, our records show there has never been an arrest for any offense of either a NYA or CCC youth, white or colored."

Director McEntee of CCC described the Phillips attack as a "vicious libel" and "dastardly insult to the young people of Oklahoma."

There was evidence of a well organized lobby during the hearings. Members of Congress received a startling number of letters from school heads denouncing NYA and CCC or damning them with faint praise, and recommending their abolition. A circular sent by a state teachers association to "city, village and district superintendents, high-school principals, and directors of vocational education" on April 9 is interesting in this connection. The circular urged the addressees to "let Congress know the facts." The facts, listed for the convenience of the letter writer were:

1. The dangers of a dual system . . . duplication of services . . . inefficiency . . . waste . . . lack of balance in program . . . competition for personnel.

2. The evils of class education . . . need for work experience for all . . . not in NYA alone.

3. The dangers of federal control as revealed by dictator nations . . . propaganda, indoctrination, party control.

4. The fact that public schools are best equipped to do the job . . . qualified teachers . . . long experience . . .

5. The fact that the public schools can do the job more economically than any other agency.

The circular warned the writers-to-Congress to make their letters "constructive." They were advised to work in the above ideas, any or all of 'em, but to point out that a SEPARATE AGENCY IS NOT NEEDED. The caps are theirs.

A "WRITE-YOUR-CONGRESSMAN" CAMPAIGN has been launched to defeat the Treasury Department's efforts to prevent corporations from avoiding taxes by means of employe pension funds. The "Morgenthau pension plan" is being denounced by mail, wire, and personal visits. The department insists that the new standards recommended are in no way a threat to the security of the employes. At a hearing before the House Committee on Ways and Means the new standards were listed as (1) 70 percent of the employes of the company must be covered; (2) benefits to an individual must not exceed $7,500 annually; (3) an employe must receive some rights to the employers' contribution when he attains the age of forty and has had fifteen years of participation.

Employes write that they have been informed that if the tax exemption is lifted their pensions will not be forthcoming.

OPPONENTS OF THE POLL TAX ARE APproaching the problem from a new angle with, it appears at this time, some chance of accomplishing their aims.

The Pepper bill still hangs fire in the Senate Judiciary Committee, the hearings having been completed over a month ago. However, Representatives Albert Gore (D) of Tennessee and James M. Barnes (D) of Illinois have introduced on the House side bills lifting poll tax requirements for men in the armed forces.

The slogan of the new drive is, "Give the vote to those we are asking to give their lives."

SENATE HEARINGS ON THE AGRICULture Appropriation bill are still underway and it would be unsafe to predict what action, if any, the committee will take on the drastic cuts in the bill made by the House. The Surplus Marketing Corporation—school lunches, penny milk, food stamps, and so on—was eliminated from the bill. The corporation, of course, does not receive all its funds from the appropriation bill. Roughly, this year it had about $225,000,000; an appropriation of $125,000,000 and 30 percent of the customs receipts by an old law designed to gvie the farmers a cut of the tariff pie. The pie is all that is left them for the coming year unless the Senate relents. Customs receipts are up, but unless rescued, the Corporation anticipates an over-all cut of about 40 percent. This would curtail the drive to "strengthen the nation" by getting supplementary food to those in need.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

The Common Welfare

Rent Control in Reverse

THE rent control administrator of the District of Columbia has interpreted the District Rent Control Act as giving him supervision over all rentals, including those in public housing. Upholding a tenant who refused to pay an increased rent (accept a decreased subsidy) in one of the projects of the District's Alley Dwelling Authority, the administrator bases his action on the fact that he froze rents as of January 1, 1941. Thus, according to John Ihlder, executive officer of the Alley Dwelling Authority, the local rent control legislation designed simply to prevent profiteering may upset proved and desirable administrative practices in public housing.

The Alley Dwelling Authority rent raises are in accordance with its administrative policy of many years. This agency has always set an economic rent in all its dwellings—a level just sufficient to cover all costs, but no profit—and has accepted a cross section of low income families, raising and decreasing individual rents as incomes rose or fell. [See "The How and Why of Graded Rents," by John Ihlder, *Survey Midmonthly,* May 1941.] The navy also has raised rents recently in one of its projects.

If the administrator's action stands it means that tenants whose incomes have risen enough to enable them to assume the full cost of their housing themselves are to be recipients of an unneeded subsidy from the taxpayer. Mr. Ihlder raises the question as to whether, even if the administrator has authority over rents in public housing, which is open to question, his action is in accordance with the intent of the act or sound public policy. If the ruling stands, a dangerous precedent may be established.

Recreation in Wartime

WHAT can be done to relieve the industrial worker from the tension and strain of long hours of exacting work? This was the urgent question that brought some 125 union leaders, factory workers, and recreational experts together at an Institute on Recreation for Workers in Wartime in New York, April 25-26, under the auspices of a committee of representatives of AFL and CIO unions, the National Recreation Association, the American Labor Education Service, the Workers Education Bureau, the Work Projects Administration and other interested agencies.

The conferees spent little time on fine recreational theories, but buckled down to the specific problems of providing recreational opportunities for industrial workers under wartime conditions. Starting with the unquestioned hypothesis that recreation is a necessity not only to a rounded life but also to efficient work they plunged into the practical problems facing them back in the overcrowded defense communities from whence they came.

What, they wanted to know, can be suggested for off-hour diversion for a person who feels physically exhausted after ten hours of work? What can be done about the girl on the night shift who feels keyed up and does not want to go home after work? What suggestions can be brought to workers in the plants to help them make the best of their rest periods and lunch hours? What kind of off-hour activities might a union promote in a town where there are no recreational facilities? Behind the discussions was acceptance of the idea that recreation is a part of a union's obligation. Though complaints were registered over the failure of the communities and of national organizations to provide adequate recreational facilities in war industry areas, the conference was characterized less by a spirit of "we demand" than of "what can we do?"

From the discussions emerged a variety of specific suggestions for building a recreation program around inadequate facilities and odd hours, as well as suggestions for union action to bring to the worker knowledge of community resources and to bring the community knowledge of the workers' needs. A formal report prepared by the conference committee, co-chairmen, Esther Peterson of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, and Myrna Siegendorf of the Women's Trade Union League, will be issued shortly.

Kinsmen

A LITTLE news article, tucked into an inside page of a recent morning paper, had moving implications. Some 200 British men and women, parents of children who are sheltered in Canadian and American homes for the duration of the war, gathered in London to find a way to express their appreciation to the foster parents of their own children, separated from them for many months past and for who knows how many months to come. The upshot was the formation of the Kinsmen Trust which will establish English scholarships, after the war, for the children of Canadian and American parents who have opened their homes to the little refugees from the blitz. Two funds will be set up, one for Canada, one for the United States, administered under a single board of nine trustees made up of eminent Britons, Canadians, and Americans, headed by Sir Harry Brittain as president. Scholarships will be for all types of education and will be open to the children, near relatives or nominees of the Canadian and American foster parents of British children.

Woman Power

THE rapidity with which American women are being called on to take their places in the nation's war effort is indicated by a recent statement from the U. S. Department of Labor. This shows that there are approximately 13,000,000 women in the labor pool from which replacements for men called into the armed forces, and additional industrial workers, may be drawn. Earlier in the year, the Bureau of Labor Statistics estimated that there were only 480,000 women among the 5,300,000 workers in defense industry (fewer than 10 percent) in the final quarter of 1941. Since Pearl Harbor, the production program has been vastly increased in scope and speed. The new Labor

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Department figures show that there are at least one million women employed in war industry. This figure, the government statisticians state, probably will be more than doubled, and possibly trebled, by the end of summer. [See "Arms and the Women," *Survey Graphic,* May 1942.]

The chief bottleneck in the employment of women, so far, has been lack of training facilities. Management was slow to recognize the necessity for using women in war industry in order to meet impending labor shortages. The training programs in the public vocational schools, geared by law to local employer demand, made scant provision for women because employers were not hiring women in large numbers. Of almost 2,500,000 persons who, up to March 31, had received defense training in the public schools, only 14,202 (about half of one percent) were women. The proportion of women has increased, particularly in the Middlewest and on the Pacific Coast, but the number of women and girls now learning light welding, riveting, machine operation, and so on, in the vocational schools falls far short of industry's new needs. As a result, a great many women are being taken directly into plants, arsenals, and shipyards, and "trained on the job."

Compulsory registration of women is being widely urged—not necessarily as the first step toward a draft, but, as Mrs. Roosevelt recently suggested, "to allow your country to see what manpower and skill it has to call on."

Gertrude Springer: Free Lance

"IT'S going to be April first and no fooling," said G. S. all winter. Just nothing would stop her from keeping appointment, then and there, with some crocuses at the cottage she and her sister had built on Cape Cod. Nothing did. The day before, she had cleared her desk for the last time as managing editor of *Survey Midmonthly* and shaken the dust of New York and "9 to 5" from her skirts. The day before that, there had been banter and warmth at a luncheon in a room overlooking Gramercy Park—where, as always, with long time friends and fellow workers on and off the board and staff of Survey Associates, she gave as good as she took.

Many's the American who has learned about social work from Mrs. Springer, and learned also of the ways its men and maids should take with folks. But at the closing session of the National Conference this month at New Orleans, she will turn the tables on the social workers: tell what she has learned about American life from them—West, East, South, North—wherever that itching foot has taken her. With private reservation, of course, that folks themselves were first and last her teachers: out in Kansas where Gertrude Hill grew up; on the campus of the state university; and above all, in midwestern newspaper offices, which caught the stir of human adventure in the Great Valley and entangled it with the romance of a star reporter and her editor.

All of which must be borne in mind in understanding how she has become the inimitable interpreter of a new structure of public service—one which is undergirding our democracy, as never before, in this wartime. But before that came the trek East of Gertrude and Louis Springer; later her own wartime service with the American Red Cross in Italy; then her part in developing *Better Times* (now brought out by the Welfare Council of New York). A writer, rather than a practitioner, she grasped the "know-how" of the complex fabric we call voluntary social work, with its new techniques and its tradition of initiative.

Mrs. Springer was in the stride of her twelve years' work for *The Survey* when the hard times set in and private philanthropy buckled under the strain of mass unemployment. Came emergency relief, the social securities, the rise of a countrywide system of public welfare. She was quick to sense these steps as akin to the way public education spread in the prairie states in the days of their settlement. She felt the ache of widespread distress, but also the durable promise in a new scheme for common defense against disasters outside the control of everyday people.

Her series of *Mid* articles—"Miss Bailey Says"—were soon to prove a stroke for adult education. Reprinted as pamphlets, with their light touch and racy sagacities they served as informal handbooks from the Atlantic to the Pacific. They were an outcrop of her original craftsmanship as a reporter which found wider play in major articles of appraisal. There were other gifts she brought—insight, canniness, laughter, and capacity for friendship, her talents for deft editing and swift management.

For our part, we are glad that Mrs. Springer has not snapped her ties entirely. We continue to carry her name on our masthead—though as contributing editor. After the summer's respite, her cottage on the Cape becomes her new headquarters, with the American Public Welfare Association among the clients of a free lance Kansan with the U.S.A. as her beat.

G. S. on Cape Cod ("Miss Bailey Stays Home")

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

The Social Front

The Public's Health

BANKS of blood plasma for the treatment of civilians injured in enemy action may soon be set up in some communities through funds made available last month by the U. S. Public Health Service to the medical division of the Office of Civilian Defense. The money will be used to provide technical and financial assistance to selected hospitals within 300 miles of the Atlantic, Pacific and Gulf Coasts as well as in American territorial possessions to enable them to collect and store the plasma.

Illinois is the first state to initiate a plan for a blood plasma bank as part of its civilian defense preparations. In announcing the plan the State Department of Public Health pointed out that it in no way intended to stand in the way of the blood collection program of the American Red Cross for the armed forces. It also warned local communities of the dangers of setting up independent programs of blood plasma collection because of the few laboratories equipped to process the plasma properly. Under the state plan, which has the approval of the Office of Civilian Defense, the state health department will collect blood in the few communities where laboratories approved by the National Institute of Health are available to do the processing. The prepared plasma will be stored in several key cities throughout the state from which it may be sent by airplane to the scene of any emergency.

Civilians who may possibly be wounded by enemy action will also have available to them a limited supply of the blood plasma which the American Red Cross has been collecting for the past year. The decision to free part of the plasma for civilian use was made by Red Cross officials following consultation with the OCD and the surgeons general of the army and the navy.

Clamping Down—The high incidence of venereal disease infection for soldiers on leave in the city may soon bring the strong arm of the federal government down on Peoria, Ill., according to a correspondent of the *Christian Century*. City officials have already received notice from the division of social protection of the Office of Defense Health and Welfare Services that if the conditions which are promoting vice are not soon eradicated the community will be declared "out of bounds" for members of the armed forces as well as for defense plant workers. The City Council, prodded by the Junior Chamber of Commerce, already has voted 14-3 for a vice clean-up. No help, however, is forthcoming from the mayor, who has held eleven two-year terms in the past forty years. Says he: "I am against vice, but it is here and we ought to keep it in place."

Heart Meeting—The Eighteenth Scientific Meeting of the American Heart Association will be held June 5-6 at the Chalfonte-Haddon Hall in Atlantic City.

Tb Survey—Last month a mass tuberculosis survey was begun in San Antonio, Tex., where 30,000 persons are to be X-rayed in a program sponsored jointly by the U. S. Public Health Service, the San Antonio Department of Health, the National Tuberculosis Association, the Texas Tuberculosis Association, the Bexar County Tuberculosis Association. The project is under the direction of Dr. David M. Gould of the U. S. Public Health Service. Preceding the X-ray portion of the survey was a large scale program of interviewing in which health and socio-economic data were gathered.

About V. D.—In California, druggists and pharmaceutical societies are lining up behind the program of the State Bureau of Venereal Diseases to reduce opportunities for self-treatment. By February 1, 1942, proprietors of 2,920 pharmacies had refused to sell any venereal disease nostrum or "remedy" and to refer customers asking for them to the nearest public venereal disease clinic. In addition, fourteen wholesale drug houses and twenty pharmaceutical associations had agreed to cooperate with the program. Altogether the druggists had referred 1,196 patients to clinics and private physicians. . . . Approximately 1,000,000 serological tests were made in Chicago during the year ending June 30, 1941, according to the fourth annual report of the Chicago Syphilis Control Program. Of the 346,919 tests for diagnostic purposes made in the municipal laboratory, 4.2 percent produced positive reactions.

"Summary of State Legislation Requiring Premarital and Prenatal Examinations for Venereal Disease," by Aneta E. Bowden and George Gould, recently published by the American Social Hygiene Association, compares the various specifications of anti-syphilis laws that have been passed in the states and presents examples of such statutes. The pamphlet traces the rapid growth of this type of legislation in the past four years but points out that twenty-two states still are without laws requiring prenatal examinations for syphilis, that seventeen states have no laws requiring premarital examinations. Price 25 cents from the association, 1790 Broadway, New York.

Mental Hygiene—Michigan is the latest state to join the ranks of those with an integrated mental hygiene program, with the establishment of a Department of Mental Hygiene under the State Hospital Commission. Functions of the new department are: the organization, supervision and coordination of the state child guidance clinic system; the establishment, supervision and coordination of a family care program for the mentally ill; the coordination and expansion of hospital out-patient clinics, with special attention to the preventive and parole aspects; the development of an integrated statewide mental hygiene educational program.

In Print—"Housing for Health" fills a goodly part of the gap in housing literature, midway between the output of housing propagandists on the one hand, and the reports of the researchers on the other. The first collected series of papers of the Association's Committee on the Hygiene of Housing, it presents the findings of several years of research, touching on design, construction, and occupancy standards as related to physical, mental, and social health. Price $1, from the American Public Health Association, 310 Cedar Street, New Haven, Conn.

Security

THE employment picture continues spotty, with labor shortages in some areas, and increasing unemployment in others. The mounting tempo of war industry is reflected in recent figures on total social security taxes collected, reported by the Treasury. Social security taxes now are running 30 percent ahead of a year ago, this statement shows, with collections in the first nine and a half months of the fiscal year at $653,638,740, as compared with $503,185,828 in the corresponding period a year ago. Further, the total withdrawals by the states to pay compensation in the two periods reveal the same trend—$286,757,499 this year, as compared with $356,144,840 last. But reports from some areas run counter to these trends. Thus in New Jersey, unemployment compensation payments during the first three months of

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

1942 were nearly double those of the corresponding period last year, due largely to the conversion of industry to a war footing, according to a statement by the executive director of the unemployment compensation commission. Payments to unemployed New Jersey workers for the first three months amounted to $6,910,816, compared to $3,606,986 in the same period of 1941.

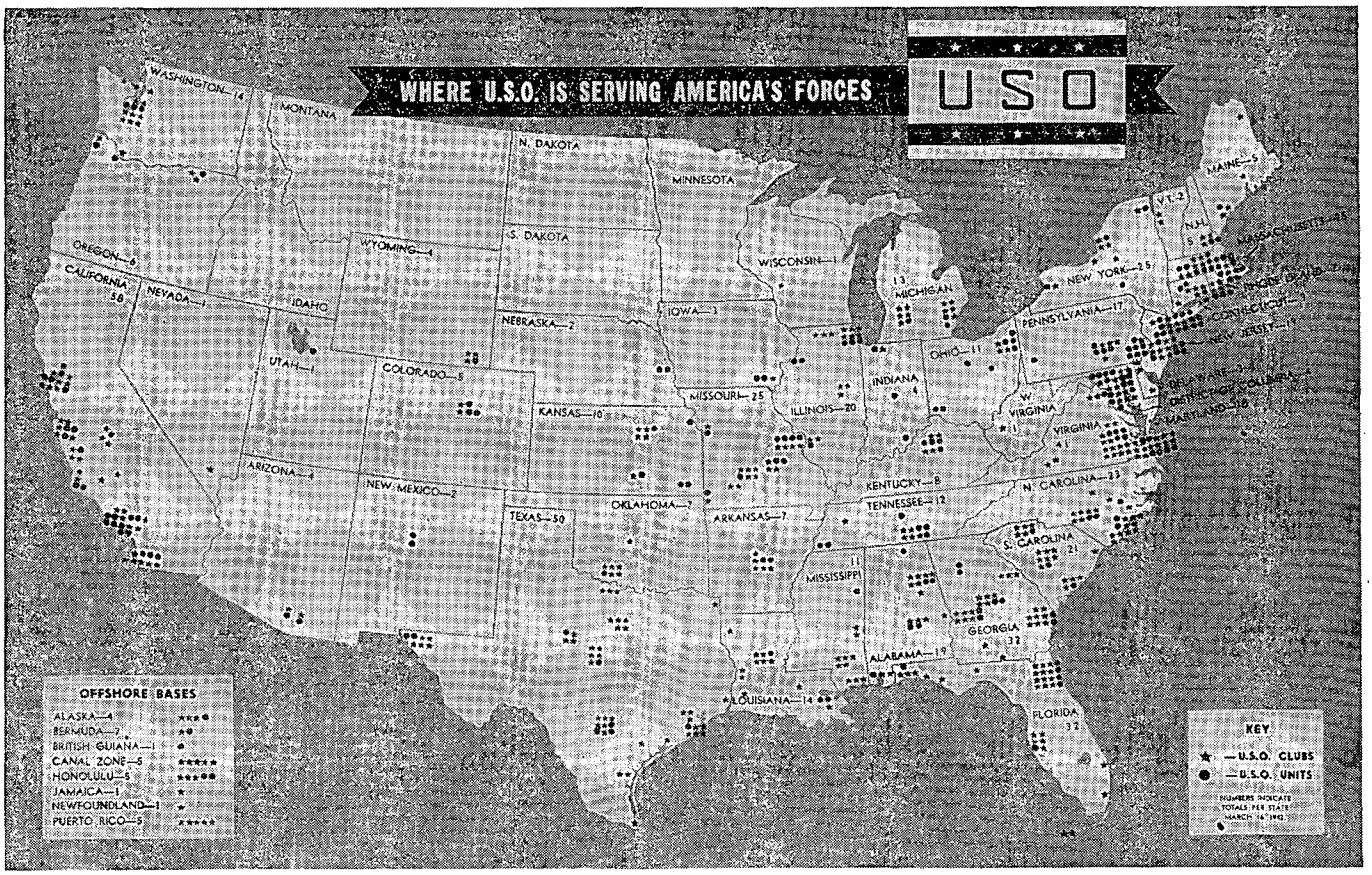
New York Changes—Steps to liberalize the provisions of the New York unemployment compensation law were voted by the legislature in late April. Under a bill which passed by a substantial majority in both houses, the waiting period is cut from three to two weeks; the maximum benefit rate is increased from $15 to $18; and the duration of benefits extended from thirteen to twenty weeks. Under a third provision, unemployment will be counted in terms of days instead of weeks, giving the worker credit for partial unemployment, beyond three days a week, except in cases where the part time earnings amount to more than $24 weekly. This section does not go into effect until December 1.

In Connecticut—During the first three months' operation of Connecticut's new Savings Bank Life Insurance law, a total of $55,750 of insurance was applied for. A total of $407,850 had been issued at the end of the three-month period by the seven issuing banks. According to John Royston, general manager, a check-up of applications showed that 79 percent of the applications for this low cost life insurance are for policies of $1,000 or less, and that 45 percent of the applicants held no previous life insurance at the time they applied for SBLI. There are at present fifteen banks in the Connecticut system, seven which issue insurance, and eight agency banks, which take applications but do not themselves write insurance.

Jobs and Workers

A MEASURE designed to prohibit certain oppressive labor practices and to provide criminal penalties for violations has been introduced by Senators Robert M. LaFollette, Jr., and Elbert D. Thomas. The bill is based on the five-year investigation into violations of rights of free speech and assembly and undue interference with the rights of labor carried on by the Senate subcommittee on education and labor. It was recently concluded with an intensive inquiry into West Coast labor conditions. A portion of the bill was incorporated in an earlier measure introduced in 1940, which sought to outlaw labor espionage, professional strikebreaking, the use of industrial munitions, and the abuse of private police systems. The "Oppressive Labor Practices Act of 1942" includes the same provisions, and also seeks to place criminal penalties upon "anti-union vigilantism," blacklisting, employer agreements to refrain from collective bargaining, so-called "yellow dog" contract practices, and employer coercion of other employers and employes to prevent them from practicing collective bargaining. It also would place a penalty upon the officials and employes of any employers' association which did not regularly supply certain specified types of information to the National Labor Relations Board, designed to assist that board in checking upon organized employer activity in contravention of the Wagner act.

Child Workers—Child labor in New York State has nearly doubled in the past year, according to a recent statement by Kate Papert, director of the Division of Women of the State Labor Department. More than 136,300 working papers were issued by the state to boys and girls from twelve to seventeen



This month the USO begins its $32,000,000 drive for funds to expand its program and to carry on the work in the 647 clubhouses and units now in operation. It is estimated that more than 2,000,000 visits a month are being made to the 419 clubhouses in forty-three states and in trans-ocean bases. In addition, several thousand visits are made to USO units in temporary rented quarters and to the mobile units which travel around to service men stationed in places remote from club centers. Though the preponderance of USO activity is aimed at the welfare of military men, recreational units for defense workers have been set up in eighty-six overcrowded communities. The industrial units are established only on the specific recommendation of the Federal Security Agency.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

years of age for work in factories and fields in 1941, as compared with 70,700 in 1940. With unemployment among adults in the state rising, Miss Papert expressed the belief that children "to some extent" were being hired at lower wages for jobs adults could have filled. The present increase in child labor, the report pointed out, is "unprecedented," and greater than the increase in 1916-7. The increase in working papers was 78 percent for New York City, 110 percent for the rest of the state. Thousands of children, Miss Papert stated, are working in war industries as shipping department workers, clerks, messengers, and so on. In addition to children with working papers, 19,576 children over fourteen years of age were permitted to lose nearly 125,000 school days last fall to help their parents in the harvest. The average wage of child workers in 1941 was $2 above the $12 to $14 weekly base in 1940.

New Jersey has amended its Child Labor Law to permit children fourteen years of age and over to be released from school, under certain circumstances, for farm work. The measure provides for a commission of eleven members, responsible for determining whether, when, and where there is need for the use of student workers in agriculture. It limits hours of work to eight a day for a six-day week, or ten a day for a five-day week, and provides that student and adult workers must receive equal pay for equal work. School work lost is to be made up by programs approved by the state commissioner of education.

Labor on the Air—A regular weekly program over a national network has been undertaken jointly by the American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations. This is the first time that organized labor has been afforded opportunity to present its material to a regular weekly radio audience. The CIO and the AFL will alternate in putting on these NBC programs, for which the title "Labor for Victory" has been selected. The venture started in late April, and will continue from 10:15 to 10:30 E.W.T. on Saturday nights.

Negro Labor—A four-point proposal for increased use of Negroes in war industry was presented to Donald Nelson, war production chief, last month by Earl Dickerman, Chicago Negro alderman who is a member of the President's Fair Employment Practice Committee, and Ferdinand Smith, secretary of the National Maritime Union (CIO). The proposals were: that Mr. Nelson "publicly announce that the WPB will take immediate steps to use Negro labor throughout the nation in the war production program"; that the WPB "take effective measures" to train 50,000 Negro workers for war industry by August 1; that a national conference be called "for the purpose of working out detailed plans for full utilization of Negro manpower for winning the war"; and that Mr. Nelson recommend to the President, Negro representation on the War Manpower Board.

Record and Report—"Optimum Hours of Work in War Production," latest publication of the Industrial Relations Section at Princeton University, summarizes industry's experience with various weekly schedules, discusses such special problems as absenteeism and increase in accidents, and analyzes "important factors in the determination of optimum hours." Price 75 cents . . . from the university. "The CIO and the Negro Workers" is a brief summary of policy and practices in carrying out the organization's constitutional stand against racial discrimination.

War and Education

OPPOSITION to the University of Chicago's innovation in cutting the requirements for the A.B. degree from four to two years is being voiced by many educators, who hold that the plan will lower academic standards and cheapen the degree. Thus Dean Herbert E. Hawkes of Columbia College, the men's liberal arts college of Columbia University, stated recently that the plan is "out of keeping with American educational standards and can lead only to academic chaos." He added: "The A.B. degree means nothing unless the requirements for that distinction are standardized. The degree from one school should mean as nearly as possible the same as from another school."

Acceleration—"Speed up" in highschool based on individual ability and local needs, rather than as a general program, was recommended at a meeting in Washington of the U. S. Office of Education Wartime Commission. The commission holds that a local plan of acceleration for secondary schools should be set up only after establishing certain facts: first, the number of pupils who should be speeded up "to satisfy the demands of specific defense training, training for other jobs, or employment"; second, the number who should go to college as soon as possible "to satisfy war employment demands requiring partial or complete college training"; third, the number who should be accelerated "in the light of their suitability and aptitude for the two preceding objectives." The commission holds that outlays for acceleration and other increased wartime costs should be shared by local, state, and federal governments.

Tool Subjects—The difficulty of the navy in finding college students who know enough arithmetic, algebra, and geometry to make them available for commissions is discussed in a statement recently issued by Prof. Louis L. Bredvold of the University of Michigan's advisory committee on military affairs. The statement is based on information furnished by Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, when he was chief of the training division of the Bureau of Navigation. The statement describes a selective examination given to 4,200 entering freshmen at twenty-seven leading colleges and universities. Of the men taking the examination, 68 percent were unable to pass the arithmetical reasoning test, while 62 percent failed the whole test which included also arithmetical combinations, vocabulary, and spatial relations. "The majority of the failures were . . . far below passing grade. . . ." Of 8,000 applicants, all college graduates, some 3,000 had to be rejected because they had no mathematics or insufficient mathematics at college. In the navigation courses of the naval reserve training program, 75 percent of the failures "must be attributed to the lack of adequate knowledge of mathematics." A study of the grades received by candidates for enlistment in the navy showed that "the proficiency in arithmetic in the eastern part of the country was strikingly greater than that of the Middlewest and West."

Delinquency and War—Pointing to evidence of increasing delinquency, particularly in war industry areas, a subcommittee of the Public School and Teachers College Committee on War Problems and Responsibilities of Illinois Schools has drawn up a report which includes specific recommendations for meeting the problem. The report is based on a study of current American developments; on the experience of Britain where, since the war began, delinquency has increased by about 50 percent; and of Canada, where the delinquency rate was 45 percent greater in 1941 than in 1940. The report stresses the importance of retaining the full school term, and of lengthening "the school day and school term and school year in danger spots and for certain types of pupils." It also urges the strengthening of school-community relationships, particularly through more out-of-classroom contacts between teachers and pupils; more continuous use of the school plant, especially recreational facilities; through a coordinated community attack on the problem of delinquency; by keeping the schools adequately staffed with qualified teachers, even to the point of "rationing" good teachers; through careful scrutiny of applications for work

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

certificates, rigid enforcement of compulsory education laws, and by changes in the curriculum so that the child's "desire to leave school is eliminated or weakened."

Another Proposal—Shortening the nation's academic schedule to permit young people to secure their college degrees in twelve years of schooling, instead of the present sixteen, is proposed by the Rev. Robert I. Gannon, president of Fordham University, in his annual report to the board of trustees. His program would include six years of grammar school, three of highschool, and three of college. Citing the fact that wartime speed-up now permits a young man to complete his college training in three years, Father Gannon commented: "It took a worldwide war to convince America that her educational schedule of time was unreasonable. We have been forcing our youths to give half their lives to formal schooling on the assumption that they will never learn anything after they graduate, instead of concentrating on the instruments with which they can make their whole lives an education." To enable college students to graduate at the age of eighteen, this educator holds that two conditions must be met: "First, the teachers should be able to teach, and should have a clear idea of the purposes of education at their particular level. Secondly, the students, having been introduced to real work, should be eliminated ruthlessly from training for which they have no capacity."

Vassar Institute—A school for parents and children to train them in wartime needs will be the summer contribution of Vassar College to the war effort. The institute will be divided into two three-week sessions between June 22 and August 1, with a six weeks session running through the entire period. The program is designed to train both professional and volunteer workers in wartime services. It will include observation of such services in operation in the Poughkeepsie area, where war industries, increased population, employment of women, and increased load on professional workers already have created new community problems. A special school for children between the ages of two and twelve whose parents are enrolled in the institute is an important part of the plan. The institute is open to men and women with highschool education and at least two years of college training, or its equivalent.

War and Welfare

IN an effort to bring about a closer integration of the activities of the Office of Civilian Defense "with those of other war agencies and to gear its program to the war effort," OCD functions were redefined last month in a White House executive order. The order also set up a Civilian Defense Board, an advisory body which includes among others in its membership the Secretaries of War and Navy and the Attorney General. However, it reiterated the specification that the director of the OCD shall be directly responsible to the President and charged the director with keeping informed on "problems which arise in states and local communities from the impact of the industrial and military efforts required by the war." It established the OCD as the agency which is to serve "as the center for the coordination of federal civilian defense activities which involve relationships between the federal government and state and local governments." As heretofore the OCD is to consider "proposals, suggest plans, and promote activities designed to mobilize a maximum civilian effort in the prosecution of the war, and provide opportunities for constructive civilian participation in the war program." In carrying out this mandate it is to assist other federal agencies by making available to them the services of civilian volunteers and "to assist state and local defense councils or other agencies in the organization of volunteer service units and in the mobilization of community resources for the purpose of dealing with community problems arising from the war."

Besides Secretaries Stimson and Knox and Attorney General Biddle the new Civilian Defense Board includes OCD director, James M. Landis, and Paul V. McNutt, director of the Office of Defense Health and Welfare Services. Others on the board are: Maurice J. Tobin, mayor of Boston; Earl D. Mallery, executive director of the American Municipal Association; Norman H. Davis, national chairman of the American Red Cross; Harold E. Stassen, governor of Minnesota and chairman of the Governors Conference.

Family Welfare—The adaptation and extension of normal casework programs rather than the development of new services has been recommended by the Family Welfare Association of America to family agencies eager to make the greatest contribution in their power to the nation at this time. The recomendation was the theme of a report presented to the association's 221 member agencies at its recent biennial meeting. Eleven ways were suggested in which family agencies could become "vitally useful in meeting family needs created or accentuated by the war." They were through the family budget service; family advisory service; parent-child services; family relationship services; casework services related to the military program; vocational advisory service; service to alien families; service in evacuation programs; financial assistance; basic responsibilities including recruiting and training professional personnel, training and the use of volunteers, consultation on the development of new services, joint planning through councils and other groups. "Continuity of normal services," warned the report, "is our best insurance for the later meeting of post-war needs. But the normal services which endure must be elastic in adaptation to new needs—for in an abnormal period, the rigidly normal becomes abnormal."

A Foundation at War—"In all the reordering of human life and habits which the war makes necessary it is still possible . . . to make the present serve the future," says the recently released 1941 report of the Rockefeller Foundation. Among the foundation's 1941 projects related to the emergency as well as to "the world after the war" were the distribution of yellow fever vaccine; the speeding up of research in influenza, malaria, and typhus; the microfilming of historical records in England; the aiding of the development of brain surgery; the bringing of outstanding European scholars to the United States. Of the 4,000,000 free doses of yellow fever vaccine distributed, nearly 2,000,000 went to the army, navy, the U. S. Public Health Service, the Panama Canal and the Virgin Islands; the remainder went to India, Brazil, and Singapore.

The foundation appropriated a total of $9,313,964 during the year to the following fields; public health, $2,450,000; medical sciences, $2,120,000; natural sciences, $1,271,000; humanities, $1,020,000; "general" $339,500 — including $104,000 for rural reconstruction in China.

While the foundation has developed or expanded certain of its projects because of the war, the same cause has made it necessary to curtail others. Its only remaining European office is in London. The Far Eastern office, which had moved from Shanghai to Manila, is, with its associate director, in the hands of the Japanese. Leading members of the staff of the Peiping Union Medical College, closed by the Japanese government, have been interned.

The WPA—The integration of the WPA program into the war effort was tightened last month by the reorganization of the Community Service Division, now called simply the Service Division. The reorganization divided the activities of the division into two major sec-

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

tions: defense health and welfare services, and war services.

The defense health and welfare section is comprised of four programs "essential to the basic needs of human life": feeding, health, clothing, child protection. Under the Feeding Program the WPA will continue its school lunch projects, food production and preservation, housekeeping aides, and the distribution of surplus commodities. Under the Health Program it will continue its assistance to hospitals, institutions, clinics "when the results will benefit the health and welfare of medically indigent patients"; assistance to state and county health departments; training of non-professional and hospital workers; assistance to school medical boards; research and experimentation in medicine and public health. The Clothing Program will include the production of wearing apparel and bed clothing; the repair of woolen garments and of shoes; the emergency production of articles requested by military or official defense agencies. Under the Child Protection Program the WPA will operate the nursery school and pre-school play group projects which were formerly a part of the Recreation Program. Child Protection will also operate projects designed to promote parent and family life education.

The war services section of the Service Division will conduct activities requested by the army, navy, state and local defense councils, and other public agencies discharging war or defense responsibilities. Among those already underway are: assistance in the provision of recreation, educational and musical services for industrial workers and military men on leave; the conducting of citizenship, literacy, military and vocational classes; clerical assistance to military and defense agencies; the preparation of posters, maps, models and other informational aids; assistance in the protection of valuable objects and records.

C. WHIT PFEIFFER

J. Alfred Mitchell

After twelve years as a leader in social work in Kansas City, Mo., C. Whit Pfeiffer has moved his *lares* and *penates* to California, where last month he took up duties as executive secretary of the Los Angeles Council of Social Agencies. In submitting his resignation from the joint position of secretary of the Kansas City Community Fund and executive secretary of the Kansas City Council of Social Agencies, Mr. Pfeiffer said that his move was prompted by the desire to retire from the fund-raising field in order to devote his full time to social planning. His exceptional aptitude for administrative planning passed a real test back in 1933 when he organized the Jackson County Emergency Relief Committee, serving it as administrator for a year while carrying on his duties for the Community Fund and for the Council. Mr. Pfeiffer will be succeeded in Kansas City by Raymond E. Baarts, for the past three years director of the Peoria, Ill., Community Fund and Council.

Among the States

PRISON inmates in Kentucky may now be released for military service or paroled for farm labor, according to legislation enacted by the recently adjourned legislature. The act, which was one of thirty war measures adopted during the session, suspends for the duration a requirement that convicted persons under sentences of ten years must serve at least half their terms before becoming eligible to parole. It also gives the state commissioner of welfare authority to parole first offenders at his own discretion. Other Kentucky war legislation sets up a new state defense council of five state officials appointed by the governor; requires nurses who have not practiced for two years to take a four-week refresher course before regaining their licenses; outlaws the practice and the aiding and abetting of prostitution, setting a maximum penalty of $200 and a year in jail. . . . Two other recently adjourned legislatures—those of Mississippi and South Carolina—also tightened up the control of vice and venereal disease. In Mississippi provision was made for the establishment of a detention farm for women infected with venereal disease, and penalties for the conviction for prostitution were increased. South Carolina also tightened its prostitution penalties which now range from $100 fine and/or thirty days in jail for the first offense to $1,000 fine and from six months to three years in prison for the third offense.

Public Assistance—The welfare department of several states, among them Connecticut, Michigan, Utah, Washington, have made rulings whereby old age assistance recipients may accept work without being completely dropped from the roles. Payments will be suspended during employment but under the rulings can be resumed as soon as the employment terminates. An earlier Michigan proposal to solve the farm labor problem by allowing OAA recipients' checks to go on while they are receiving pay for farm work was vetoed by the Social Security Board. . . . The Iowa Social Welfare Board has reminded the county directors that commissioned officers are expected to contribute to the support of their parents applying for OAA. . . . As a part of the State Home Food Supply program, Tennessee public assistance recipients agreeing to plant gardens had $1 added to their April checks for seeds. Last year, when garden-minded recipients had to buy their seeds out of their regular grants, over 20,000 of them planted gardens. . . . ADC families in Michigan were 150 fewer in April, 1942 than in August, 1941. Increased income in the families through additional earnings has been the main reason for the decline. . . . A recent study a cross section of Iowa's OAA caseload showed that less than half the families owned any property.

Loophole—A long struggle by social workers and the socially conscious in the District of Columbia to modernize the District's laws governing the placement of children has resulted in the introduction of H. R. 5892. However, the social worker's elation at this bill which would eliminate historical provisions for child indenture is somewhat dampened by the fact that its modern provision for the licensing of child-placing agencies are practically cancelled by the inclusion of three amendments exempting "recognized or fraternal organizations" from its requirements. The bill as originally drawn up was sponsored by the child welfare division of the Council of Social Agencies of the District of Columbia. The nullifying amendments were only appended after the public hearings had been held and the subcommittees of the House had approved the bill as presented.

States and Stepfathers—A man who has no notion of supporting somebody else's children might well consider what state he lives in before taking a mother of dependent children to wife, for the legal responsibilities of a stepfather vary widely among the several states. "The Stepfather in the Family," by Adele Stuart Meriam, social service monograph published by the University of Chicago Press, presents a study of court decisions

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

and welfare department administrative policies in regard to the status of the stepfather. The study shows wide variations among the states in considering the stepfather in relation to an aid-to-dependent-children grant; some states regard him as a parent and will make grants only in unusual circumstances; others regard him as a "financial asset" in determining the "need" of the child only if he is able and willing to contribute to the child's support; some states consider whether he has ever assumed responsibility for the child and if so regard him as permanently responsible for the child's support; other states modify this attitude by consideration of his present ability to support the child as well as his past actions in doing so; others have no hard and fast rules concerning families with stepfathers but handle grants on a case work basis.

Volunteers

CASEWORK, group work, children's work are among the social fields now offering training and opportunities to volunteers in various parts of the country. Last month, a four-week training course for volunteers preparing for service in casework agencies opened in New York under the auspices of four sections of the Welfare Council of New York City. Under the title "Families in War and Peace Time," the course will cover the following subjects: pressures on family life and how they are aggravated during wartime; how casework agencies help people who are in trouble; the foreign born during peace and wartime; social agencies in the community and how to use them. It is being offered simultaneously in Brooklyn, Manhattan, and Staten Island.

In Pittsburgh last month forty-three volunteers selected by the Civilian Defense Volunteer Office of the Allegheny County Defense Council began intensive courses in group work training. The courses, which are being conducted by field instructors of the University of Pittsburgh's School of Applied Social Sciences, were prepared and sponsored by the committee on volunteer training of the Group Work Division of the Federation of Social Agencies of Pittsburgh and Allegheny County. Thirty-five of the thirty-eight persons who have completed similar courses already have been placed in group work agencies.

In Cleveland the volunteer training committee of the Cleveland Welfare Federation's Child Care Committee recently worked out a course for volunteers planning to help with the day care of children. Enrollees will become accredited child care volunteers after taking eighty hours of lectures, observation, and practice plus 150 hours of active service.

In upstate New York, 1,100 volunteers have been trained for child care work through courses set up on the advice of the New York State Committee on Child Care, Development and Protection. The committee, comprised of representatives of five state departments, operates under the volunteer branch of the State Defense Council.

Some 130 students of Hunter College in New York City who have volunteered to care for groups of children during enemy attack, are being trained for the work in courses at the nursery school and kindergarten division of the college. The training includes instructions in how to protect children from shock during air raids, blackouts, and periods of evacuation; in play activities for amusing children in crowded places; in emergency techniques for making toys from any material at hand.

Advice—The Alabama State Department of Public Welfare recently sent the state's county welfare directors a list of twenty-eight specific duties which can be assigned to volunteers in county welfare departments. These include office jobs, personal services to clients, "leg work". such as record checking and housing surveys. The department accompanied the list with a warning that the duties assigned to the volunteer should bear a relationship to her education and experience though rigid standards of volunteer requirements should not be set up. Volunteers, it suggested, should so far as possible be requisitioned from the volunteer office of the defense council. The memorandum also contained an outline for volunteer training and a bibliography on volunteers. It recommended that one person should be responsible for the training program "which should be built around lectures and observation." It pointed out, however, that no standard program of volunteer training could be applicable to all county welfare departments, that each department would have to work out a plan of its own after considering the opportunities for volunteer participation in its services.

ABRAHAM EPSTEIN

"Social security laws are on a par with guns, tanks, airplanes in the effort to preserve our way of life, our homes, and our very lives." In these words Abraham Epstein, executive secretary of the American Association for Social Security, sounded the keynote of that organization's national conference, held in New York, April 10 and 11. The theme ran through all the sessions, which dealt with social security in relation to war and post-war problems. The dinner meeting celebrated the fifteenth anniversary of the association, the twenty-fifth year of Mr. Epstein's work in social security, and his fiftieth birthday.

Client Volunteers—In Louisiana, according to the State Department of Welfare, public assistance recipients have registered for volunteer work with the Civilian Defense Bureau. Many of these registrations represent a sincere desire to serve, but others, the department has discovered, were made under the mistaken impression that registration was compulsory, or that the volunteer training courses would prepare the registrants for paid jobs. Some constructive results, however, are reported, particularly among the aid-to-dependent-children group where mothers who have enrolled in first aid classes "are beginning to feel a great deal of satisfaction from the fact that they are helping, that they are being useful citizens, and that this knowledge will not only be useful should they need it in an emergency attack, but also in the care of their families and children."

In Print—"A Call to Service—A Handbook in the Field of Charity for Volunteer Women's Organizations," published jointly by the National Conference of Catholic Charities and the National Council of Catholic Women, includes chapters on Opportunities for Volunteer Women's Organizations, Guiding Principles of Catholic Volunteer Work, Coordinating Catholic Volunteer Work, Reporting. Appended is an outline of suggested topics for discussion. Price 15 cents from the conference, 1317 F Street, N. W., or the council, 1312 Massachusetts Avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C.

Professional

IN line with the war policies of many universities and because of the increased demands for professional workers, several schools of social work are "accelerating" their schedules so as to enable students to complete training more rapidly. Among the schools which will inaugurate a trimester plan whereby

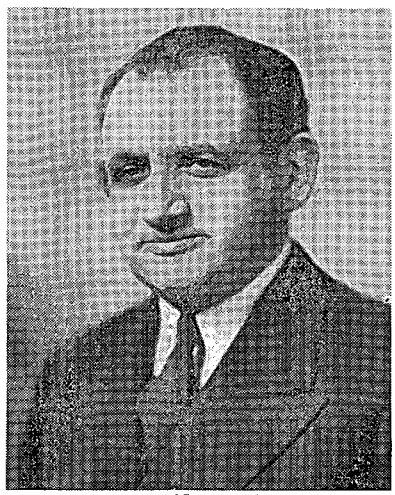
PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

a student may complete the requirements for the master's degree in sixteen months instead of the usual two years, are: the Atlanta University School of Social Work, the University of California Department of Social Welfare, the Indiana University Training Course for Social Work, the Western Reserve University School of Applied Social Sciences. Under the plan summer sessions will be lengthened to become comparable to spring and winter sessions. However, for the convenience of employed social workers who may wish to further their education during vacations, the schools are dividing the summer sessions into two terms. The first term at Indiana will begin on May 12; at Atlanta and at Western Reserve on June 8; at California on June 25. The second terms begin: Indiana, June 29; Atlanta, July 13; Western Reserve, August 1; California, August 7.

Recruiting—The American Association of Schools of Social Work's new committee on recruiting recently held its first meeting in Cleveland where it considered three aspects of the problem of attracting young people to schools of social work in days when so much else is competing for their attention. The discussion centered around the approach to undergraduate schools; the approach to federal and private educational bureaus and organizations; the approach to the general public. Plans were set in motion for the distribution to undergraduate schools of placards and pamphlets setting forth the need for social workers "in war and peace"; for the continuance of the association's close cooperation with the U. S. Office of Education, the American Council of Education, the American Council of Universities and Colleges; for the publication of a popularly written article to acquaint the general public with the part social workers are playing in the war effort. Members of the committee are Louis E. Evans, Indiana University; the Rev. A. H. Scheller, S. J., St. Louis University; R. Clyde White, University of Chicago; Leonard W. Mayo, Western Reserve University; Mary C. Burnett, Carnegie Institute of Technology; Leona Massoth, executive secretary of the AASSW.

For the Blind— Professional training for home teachers of the blind will be available this summer at Western Reserve University, Cleveland, through a course sponsored by the American Foundation for the Blind. For particulars inquire of Evelyn C. McKay, coordinator, Home Teachers' Summer Course, American Foundation for the Blind, 15 West 16 Street, New York.

New Conference—Last month psychiatrists, educators, and social workers of the Far West met together in San Francisco for five days for the first Western Regional Conference of the Child Welfare League of America. Round table discussions included the following topics: an ideal community program for child welfare; problems of adolescence; the modern institution; the place of the casework agency for children in wartime; day care for children of working mothers.



New York Times Studio

MAURICE B. HEXTER JOSEPH WILLEN

Two executive vice-presidents of the Federation for the Support of Jewish Philanthropic Societies of New York City, elected recently to succeed the late Solomon Lowenstein in directing the organization, are Maurice B. Hexter and Joseph Willen. Dr. Hexter, who formerly was assistant to Dr. Lowenstein, has had a wide and varied experience in the social welfare field, not only in this country, where he has headed the Milwaukee and the Boston federations of Jewish charities, but also in Palestine where from 1929 to 1938 he was in charge of colonization under the Jewish Agency in Jerusalem. Mr. Willen has been on the staff of the federation for the past twenty-three years, for twenty-one of them as director of the businessmen's council charged with the responsibility of organizing financial support for the federation's ninety-one member agencies. In 1938 he served as advisory consultant to the committee which launched the Greater New York Fund.

Opportunities—The American Red Cross is looking for psychiatric social workers to serve in naval and army general and station hospitals both here and abroad, as well as in psychiatric units in naval and marine corps training stations. The psychiatric service for which they are needed is "concerned largely with diagnosis and military disposition." The social workers provide psychiatric social histories and assist with the readjustment of persons discharged from the army or navy through interpretive letters to home community Red Cross chapters. Psychiatric social workers may also be used as field directors in general hospitals and as assistant field directors in station hospitals. Applications for foreign service should be made to the director of personnel, American National Red Cross, Washington, D. C. Other applications should be made to the personnel directors of the Red Cross area offices: *Eastern Area,* 615 North St. Asaph Street, Alexandria, Va.; *Midwestern Area,* 1709 Washington Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.; *Pacific Area,* Civic Auditorium, San Francisco, Calif. . . . The New York City Civil Service Commission is advertising an examination for medical social workers, Grade 1, "open to all citizens of the United States regardless of residence." Present salaries range from $1,500 to $1,800 per year, but may be boosted to $2,100. Inquire of the commission's bureau of information, 299 Broadway, New York. . . . The National Federation of Settlements has available a list of summer openings in social settlements and camps offering "opportunities for work experience and neighborhood study to students, teachers, and young workers." Some of the openings are for volunteers only and require a maintenance fee; others provide maintenance but no salary; a few offer a small stipend plus maintenance.

People and Things

SINCE the Pearl Harbor attack a steadily increasing number of social workers have gone overseas, the majority to serve with the American Red Cross or the United Service Organizations. More than 100 Red Cross workers have left this country with troop convoys and are now serving in Iceland,

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Newfoundland, Puerto Rico, Trinidad, Aruba, Curacao, Bermuda, Canal Zone, Ireland, Hawaii, Alaska, Australia, and in some unannounced bases. New arrivals in Australia last month included Clarence F. Cox of Duluth, Minn., field director and six assistant field directors; Peter Croes of Delmar, N. Y.; Robert B. Stevens, Schenectady, N. Y.; Clarence Lemke, Troy N. Y.; Walter L. Howard, Austin, Tex.; Wayne G. Clark, New York City; Durnell E. Matthews, Lansing, Mich. They will serve under Irving Williams, field supervisor, with headquarters in Melbourne.

Thirteen USO workers, about to embark for various overseas destinations, were given a send-off last month at the national headquarters in the Empire State Building, New York. They were Ruth Helen Jeremy of Emporia, Kans., bound for Puerto Rico; Eva La Pierre of New York, for Alaska; Hazel Clark, Cleveland, Ohio, for the Canal Zone; Marjorie Starkweather of Pueblo, Colo., for Alaska; Clifford Cunningham of Hill City, Tenn., for Trinidad; Maurice Marshall of New York, for Alaska; Nicholas T. Young of Marion, Ind., for British West Indies; John McCarthy of New York, for Alaska; Eugene O'Merea of Portland, Me., destination unannounced; John Bucknum of Phoenix, Ariz., for the Canal Zone; Thomas Powers of Racine, Wis., for Puerto Rico; Roger McDermott, of New Haven, Conn., for the Canal Zone; Sam Katz of Fort Dodge, Ia., for Trinidad.

Eric H. Biddle, British observer and consultant on administration for the American Public Welfare Association, has gone to England for the third time since the outbreak of the European war. This time he is serving as secretary of the U. S. mission on housing under the chairmanship of Charles Palmer.

Interned—Last month USO headquarters learned that four of its foreign staff workers are in the hands of the Japanese in Manila. They are L. H. Davis, activities secretary; Charles M. Lewis, religious secretary; E. S. Turner, general secretary; R. L. Pearce, staff member. Five other USO workers in Manila whose fate is still undetermined are B. Ward Smith, district secretary; F. S. Comings, business secretary; H. Kenneth Edwards, George W. Crosby, and B. E. Merriam, staff members.

Elected—Last month the Community Service Society in New York elected its first Negro board member, Charlotte E. Anderson, wife of Dr. Peyton F. Anderson, New York physician. Mrs. Anderson is also member of the board of the Colored Orphan Asylum, sectional chairman of the Harlem Girl Scouts, a member of the committee on the needs of Negro children of the Welfare Council of New York City. . . . The Prison Association of New York has elected Mrs. Julius Ochs Adler to its executive committee. Mrs. Adler is a member of the board of managers of the Westfield State Farms Reformatory, a member of the board of directors of the Jewish Board of Guardians, and co-chairman of the New York City Defense Recreation Committee. . . . Warner E. Gettys, chairman of the department of sociology of the University of Texas, is the new president of the Texas Social Welfare Association.

Changes—The Jewish Children's Bureau in Cleveland has a new executive director, Leon H. Richman, formerly of the Jewish Children's Bureau in Chicago. . . . The Chicago Council of Social Agencies recently lost its Social Service Exchange secretary, Mary Thompson, to the Chicago Society for the Hard of Hearing which has taken her on as executive secretary. . . . Basil Beyea, editor of *Channels,* monthly publication of the Social Work Publicity Council, resigned last month to go into the navy. The acting editor is Sidney Hertzberg, erstwhile labor director for the Greater New York Fund and one time reporter for the *New York Times.* Other new faces at the SWPC office are identifiable as Catherine Emig, extension secretary, and Beatrice Tolleris, information secretary. . . . W. A. Goldberg is the new assistant superintendent of charities with the Illinois State Department of Public Welfare. He was formerly with the Public Welfare Consultants, an organization which has suspended "for the duration." . . . Harry J. Becker, formerly director of the Nebraska State Division of Child Welfare and Services for Crippled Children, who for the past year has been studying at Columbia and Yale Universities, recently was appointed consultant in Medical Care Administration for the U. S. Public Health Service. . . . Roger F. Gordon, until recently consultant examiner in social services for the New York City Civil Service Commission has been appointed Red Cross field director for the aviation training school at Tuskegee Institute, Ala. . . . Vincent W. Powers, formerly assistant regional director for Region V of the Social Security Board, with headquarters in Cleveland, has been transferred to Region I with headquarters in Boston. Succeeding him in Cleveland is Mary E. Woods. . . . E. R. Cass, general secretary of the American Prison Association and of the New York Prison Association, last month was appointed a member of the New York State Commission of Correction.

In the Libraries

THE American Library Association has concluded a three-year program of Latin American activities, financed by a Rockefeller Foundation grant. The purpose of the program was to investigate the possibilities of promoting cultural relations between the Americas through libraries, and the extent of present cooperation. Arthur E. Gropp, librarian of the Middle American Research Institute at Tulane University, served as chairman of the committee, which has just released its report.

The committee arranged exchanges of personnel between important libraries of both continents, though "it has been difficult to find North Americans who spoke Spanish well enough to justify their selection for exchange." Plans for a short-term library school in Bogotá, Colombia, directed and staffed by North American teachers, are under consideration.

A major interest of the committee has been the creation of a wider knowledge and understanding in Latin American countries of the culture of the United States. "Books in English or Spanish on North America have not been available to the general public and it is only too true that the average South American has had a very warped picture of our customs and habits." As a result of this program, the ALA last month opened an American library of carefully selected books in Mexico City. Similar centers may be established in other countries. The committee also invited Ministers of Education of a number of Latin American countries to assemble an exhibition of Latin American books for display in various universities and public libraries in the United States.

Conference—The annual conference of the American Library Association will be held in Milwaukee, June 22 to 27. The program will center chiefly on war problems facing librarians. General sessions will discuss the contribution of public, school, and college libraries to civilian education, not only for wartime demands, but for adjustment to post-war conditions.

War Information—A network of war information centers is being developed by public and college libraries throughout the country. These collections contain the latest government and non-government publications on this country's war activities, including reports, regulations, directories, releases, and general information material. In addition, in 140 key centers of information and training located in leading colleges and universities, arrangements have been made to receive from cooperating private publishers, exhibit copies of pamphlets and books related to war activities, immediately on publication.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Bibliography for Social Workers in Time of War

Compiled by CHARLES MILLER
Jewish Board of Guardians, 228 East 19 Street, New York

The material in this bibliography has been gathered for the use of social workers and others in related fields who are attempting to orient themselves to the new situation created by the war. References have been selected with a view toward their availability and direct pertinence to wartime conditions. Unless otherwise indicated, material may, in each instance, be obtained free of charge from the source listed.

Of Immediate Interest

In pamphlet or mimeographed form:

JETER, HELEN R.: *Social Workers at this Stage of the Emergency.* New York Chapter, American Association of Social Workers. 289 Fourth Ave., New York. Oct. 1941. 8 pages. Price 10 cents.

Describes existing public machinery for operation and coordination of welfare services in national defense.

Health and Welfare Services in the National Defense. Memorandum prepared by the National Social Work Council, 1790 Broadway, New York. December 1940. 11 pages. Price 5 cents.

An authoritative statement of the role and importance of social work in wartime. The old and new problems, the importance of their solution to national morale, and guiding principles for agency activity.

United States Government Manual. Spring 1942. 698 pages. Price 75 cents; from superintendent of documents, Washington, D. C.

Indispensable for an understanding of the structures and functions of government departments and bureaus.

Services to the Armed Forces. American National Red Cross. Washington, D. C. Dec. 1941. 15 pages.

Describes the organization and nature of the services given to members of the armed forces and their families.

HUNTINGTON, THOMAS W.: *Bibliographies on National Morale.* Defense Service Section, Library of Congress, Washington, D. C.

About 600 references on all aspects of morale.

National Morale. Nov. 1941 issue of *The American Journal of Sociology.* University of Chicago Press. 5750 Ellis Ave., Chicago, Ill. Bi-monthly. $5 annually, $1 per copy.

An excellent series of articles on various phases of the morale problem. Several of practical social work interest.

Psychological Factors in Morale. National Research Council, 2101 Constitution Ave., Washington, D. C. Nov. 1940. 52 pages.

Definitions, principles, functions and objectives of morale.

Conference on Emergency Problems of Children and Youth. National Research Council. Nov. 1941. 40 pages.

A survey of immediate and long time problems.

HOEHLER, FRED K., and others: *Defense and the Social Services.* American Public Welfare Association, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. 1941. 63 pages. Price 50 cents.

Five valuable papers dealing with the responsibilities of public welfare and social work generally in time of war. Authoritative, realistic, and suggestive. Includes paper on "War and the Social Services in Canada."

TOMPKINS, DOROTHY CAMPBELL: *Social and Economic Problems Arising out of World War II: A Bibliography.* Public Administration Service. 1941. 114 pages. Price $1.50.

An extremely valuable and comprehensive bibliography of 922 references, many of direct interest to social workers.

Suggestions on Feeding in a Disaster. American National Red Cross. Feb. 1942. 62 pages.

Organization and functions of a canteen corps. Important for those agencies and workers who expect to participate in this type of activity.

ELIOT, MARTHA M.: *The Protection of Children in a National Defense Program.* Children's Bureau, U. S. Department of Labor. June 1941. 7 pages. (Reprint of an address).

The status of child care in this country. Implications of the British experiences for us.

Recreation and Housing for Women War Workers. Women's Bureau, U. S. Department of Labor. Feb. 1942. 14 pages.

A summary of standards, policies and procedures. (Detailed handbook in preparation.)

Proceedings of Conference on Day Care of Children of Working Mothers. Children's Bureau, U. S. Department of Labor, Publication No. 281. 1942. Price 15 cents from superintendent of documents, Washington, D. C. 84 pages.

Analysis of the problem, British experience, trends in this country. Suggested standards and methods of procedure.

FORD, LYMAN S.: *Social Work and Community Organization Problems in Wartime,* Community Chests and Councils, Inc., 155 East 44 Street, New York. March 1942. 18 pp. Price 25 cents.

Describes local experience of Community Chests and Councils of Social Agencies in meeting wartime social and community organization problems covering the relationship between Councils of Social Agencies and defense councils in coordinating health, welfare, and recreational activities.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Wartime Program For Mobilization of Social Work in New York City. Social Employes Union, 39 East 30 Street, New York. 1 page.

A succinct, clear statement which suggests a concrete structure for coordination of all welfare services in cooperation with official defense bodies.

The following publications regularly carry news about trends and developments throughout the country, with discussions of agency and community efforts to meet new problems created by the war.

Survey Midmonthly. Published monthly by Survey Associates, 112 East 19 Street, New York. $3 annually, 30 cents per copy.

See particularly the January, February, and March 1942 issues for a number of significant articles on wartime problems.

Survey Graphic. Published monthly by Survey Associates, 112 East 19 Street, New York. $3 annually, 30 cents per copy.

March 1942 issue "Fitness for Freedom" carries twenty articles on health and morale in wartime.

Social Work Today. Published monthly. 112 East 19 Street, New York. $2 annually, 25 cents per copy.

See Feb. 1942 issue which is entirely devoted to the new orientations in the field in time of war.

The Family. Published ten times a year by the Family Welfare Association of America, 122 East 22 Street, New York. $2 annually.

See March 1942 issue for article by Henrietta Gordon on "The Impact of Defense on Child Welfare." A thoughtful analysis of the problems facing the fields of family and child welfare.

Public Welfare News. Monthly publication of the American Public Welfare Association, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. Free to members. Occasional single copies to non-members at 10 cents.

Bulletin. Issued ten times a year by the Child Welfare League of America, 130 East 22 Street, New York. $1 annually, 10 cents per copy.

See Jan. 1942 issue for article on "Trends in Application for Service."

The Child. Monthly publication of the Children's Bureau, U. S. Department of Labor. $1 annually, 10 cents per copy; from superintendent of documents, Washington, D. C.

See Jan. 1942 issue for article by Emma Lundberg on "A Community Program for Children of Mothers in Defense Areas."

Community. Monthly publication of Community Chests and Councils, Inc., 155 East 44 Street, New York. $2 annually, 20 cents per copy.

Feb. 1942 issue has article on Cleveland which appears to have implications for many other communities.

The following brief bulletins are issued by national organizations:

Family Security Bulletins. Issued regularly by the Office of Emergency Management, Office of Defense Health and Welfare Services, Washington, D. C.

Explain relationships between official agencies. News of current developments in defense efforts in communities throughout the country.

Blue Bulletins. Issued monthly and oftener by the Family Welfare Association of America. 50 cents for series of 12; 5 cents per copy.

"Quick information and suggestions on problems and opportunities presented to local agencies by current nationwide developments."

Defense Briefs. Issued quarterly to members of the Child Welfare League of America.

Brief summaries of developments throughout the country of interest to children's agencies. Statements of principle for their guidance in wartime. Suggestions for meeting new conditions.

Psychiatry and Mental Hygiene in Wartime

Psychiatric Aspects of Civilian Morale. Family Welfare Association of America, 122 East 22 Street, New York. 1942. 62 pages. Price 50 cents.

An excellent handbook prepared by the Military Mobilization Committee of the American Psychiatric Association. Surveys the experience of other countries, and contains discussions of anxiety, morale, and fatigue and their control. Of value for trained personnel, and can be used for training of volunteers and civilian defense personnel.

MURRAY, HENRY A.: *The Role of a Psychiatrist in a Morale Service.* Committee for National Morale, 285 Madison Avenue, New York City. 6 pages. Price 10 cents.

An outline statement of concrete functions.

The following references will be helpful for those who are primarily interested in the applications of psychiatry to the armed forces:

Bulletin of The Menninger Clinic: Sept. 1941 issue contains thirteen articles of technical interest. Issued bi-monthly by the Menninger Clinic, Topeka, Kansas. $2 annually, 50 cents per copy.

SUTTON, DALLAS G.: *Utilization of Psychiatry in the Armed Forces. Psychiatry;* Feb. 1939. pp. 1-9.

Psychiatry: May 1941 issue contains seven articles on various technical phases of the problem.

In periodicals:

Memorandum on the Utilization of Psychiatry in the Promotion of National Security. Psychiatry: Aug. 1940, pp. 483-492. Quarterly published by the William Alanson White Psychiatric Foundation, 1835 Eye Street, N.W., Washington, D. C. $6 annually; $1.50 per copy.

A significant document which integrates psychiatry into a total morale effort.

SULLIVAN, HARRY STACK: *Psychiatry and the National Defense. Psychiatry:* May, 1941. pp. 201-217.

A discussion of the practical problems and applications of psychiatry to the army, industry, and civilians.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

MASKIN, MEYER: *Psychodynamic Aspects of the War Neuroses. Psychiatry:* Feb., 1941. pp. 97-115.

Summarizes the present knowledge regarding facts, theories, and treatment approaches. Technical bibliography.

MEYER, ADOLF, and others: *Mental Hygiene in the Emergency.* A symposium. *Mental Hygiene:* Jan., 1941. pp. 1-38. Quarterly publication of the National Committee for Mental Hygiene, 1790 Broadway, New York. $3 annually; 75 cents per copy.

Surveys the problems and functions of mental hygiene in relation to civilians and the armed forces.

THOM, D. A.: *The Psychiatric Aspects of Civilian Morale as Related to Children. Mental Hygiene:* Oct. 1941. pp. 529-538.

Integrates mental hygiene principles into defense efforts with children.

STRECKER, EDWARD A., and others: *Mental Hygiene and National Defense.* A symposium. *Mental Hygiene:* Jan. 1942. pp. 1-38.

General outline of the problems and objectives of mental hygiene in wartime.

The British Experience

BIDDLE, ERIC H.: *The Mobilization of the Home Front.* Public Administration Service, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. 1941. 47 pages. Price 60 cents.

A highly informative study of the way in which Great Britain was finally able to mobilize all its civilian resources for a total war effort.

ELIOT, MARTHA M.: *Civil Defense Measures for the Protection of Children.* Children's Bureau, U. S. Department of Labor, Publication No. 279. 1942. Price 30 cents from superintendent of documents, Washington, D. C. 186 pages.

An exhaustive and authoritative study of all phases of the problem. Detailed study of evacuation; successes and failures.

FREUD, ANNA: *Monthly Reports on Hampstead Nurseries. Foster Parents Plan for War Children.* 55 West 42 Street, New York. Mimeographed material issued regularly to members. $10 annual subscription.

Important data on emotional difficulties and problems of care of evacuated children.

JAMESON, SIR WILLIAM: *Hospitals in England Today.* New York Academy of Medicine, 2 East 103 Street, New York. Nov. 1941. 14 pages.

How hospitals met the war situation. Effects on medical practice and education.

SUNDQUIST, JAMES L.: *British Cities at War.* Public Administration Service, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. 1941. 110 pages. Price $1.

Describes the civil defense structure before and after air raids. Roles of public and private organizations, volunteers.

In periodicals:

ISAACS, SUSAN: *Cambridge Evacuation Survey. Fortnightly Review*[1]. (London). June 1940.

Study of factors making for success and failure in evacuation of British children.

MANNHEIM, HERMANN: *Crime in Wartime England. Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science,* 3457 Walnut St., Philadelphia, Pa. Sept. 1941. pp. 128-137. (Published bi-monthly by the academy. $5 annual subscription, $2 per copy for non-members).

Valuable study by British authority. Facts, figures, and analysis of causative factors.

Mental Health[2], the British quarterly publication of the Central Association for Mental Welfare, the Child Guidance Council, and the National Council for Mental Hygiene, regularly carries articles of great interest to psychiatrists and social workers in this country. The following are suggested as of particular value at the present time:

BOWLEY, AGATHA H.: *Child Guidance Service in Wartime.* July 1940. pp. 76-80.

FOX, EVELYN: *Emergency Hostels for Difficult Children.* Oct. 1940. pp. 97-102.

HENSHAW, E. M., and HOWARTH, H. E.: *Observed Effects of Wartime Conditions on Children.* Oct. 1941. pp. 93-101.

NORMAN, PRISCILLA: *Some Preliminary Notes on Mental Health Work for Air Raid Victims.* Jan. 1941. pp. 1-7.

ODLUM, DORIS: *Some Wartime Problems of Mental Health.* April 1941. pp. 33-37.

STAFF OF THE CHILD GUIDANCE COUNCIL. *Juvenile Delinquency and the War.* July 1941. pp. 66-74.

SMITH, ANNA K.: *Child Welfare in the Defense of Some British Dominions. The Child.* Monthly publication of the Children's Bureau, U. S. Department of Labor. Oct. 1941. pp. 98-104. Price 10 cents from superintendent of documents, Washington, D. C.

Survey of measures and legislation adopted to safeguard physical welfare of children.

GLUECK, SHELDON: *Effects of the War on Juvenile Delinquency and Crime in England.* Crime News and Feature Service, bulletin of the Society for the Prevention of Crime, 42 Broadway, New York. Feb. 1942.

Statistics and summary of causative factors.

The following material can be obtained directly from the British Library of Information, 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York.

Bulletins from Britain. Weekly magazine of British articles selected by the library. See particularly:

JAMESON, SIR WILLIAM: *British Health Services in Wartime.* Dec. 31, 1941. pp. 7-10.

MACKINTOSH, JAMES M.: *Medical and Social Services.* Jan. 7, 1942. pp. 4-5.

ESTORICK, ERIC: *Morale in Contemporary Britain.* Jan. 7, 1942. pp. 7-10.

THOMAS, RUTH: *Children in Wartime: Foster Parents.* Feb. 18, 1942. pp. 7-10.

[1] If not available in local library, can be ordered through the International News Co., 131 Varick St., New York City. $9.50 annually. No single copies at the present time.

[2] Same as above, $2.25 annually. No single copies at the present time.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

British Health Standing the Strain. Feb. 25, 1942. pp. 1-2.

Britain's Social Services in Wartime. Sept. 1941. 4 pages.

How the public welfare services are organized to meet the needs of the home front.

BODMAN, FRANK: *War Conditions and the Mental Health of the Child.* Mimeographed, 5 pages. (From the British *Medical Journal* of Oct. 4, 1941)

A survey of the effects of air raids upon 8,000 children. Analysis of types of problems according to age groups.

For Volunteers and Civilian Defense Personnel

The following mimeographed material may be obtained from Dr. Cameron of the Military Mobilization Committee of the Amerian Psychiatric Association. All of it is clear, non-technical, and ready for practial use:

The Teacher's Role in Air Raids. 4 pages.

The Teacher and the Evacuated Child. 3 pages.

Notes for Those in Charge of Air Raid Shelters. 3 pages.

Notes for Those in Charge of First Aid Posts. 3 pages.

The Committee for National Morale publishes mimeographed pamphlets, of which the following have special value for untrained personnel who are not familiar with the work of social agencies:

Family Morale. 7 pages. 10 cents.

Morale Implications of Child Development. 9 pages. 15 cents.

Government and private agencies have prepared the following material for the training of volunteers:

Training Programs for Child Care Volunteers. Children's Bureau, U. S. Department of Labor. Dec. 1941. 15 pages.

How to organize courses; suggestions for basic content; class discussions and field practice. Contains valuable bibliography for use in training courses in other fields.

Syllabus of a Course for Volunteers. Child Study Association of America, 221 West 57 Street, New York. 20 pages. Price 25 cents.

A detailed outline of an intensive five-week orientation course for volunteers who work with children in wartime.

Volunteers in Family Security Programs. Bureau of Public Assistance, Social Security Board, Washington, D. C. Dec. 1941. 26 pages.

A practical manual of basic considerations in developing volunteer programs. Emphasis on programs of public welfare, but contains much pertinent material of use to private family agencies. Bibliography attached.

Volunteers for Family Service. Family Welfare Association of America, 122 East 22 Street, New York. 1942. 92 pages. Price 65 cents.

The most exhaustive and up-to-date material of its kind. Invaluable for family and other agencies which plan to use volunteers.

A Civilian Defense Volunteer Office. U. S. Office of Civilian Defense, Washington, D. C. Sept. 1941. 35 pages.

A description of the organization and functions of a civilian defense volunteer office with suggestions of job opportunities for volunteers.

Volunteers in Health, Medical Care and Nursing. U. S. Office of Civilian Defense. Jan. 1942. 11 pages.

Outlines opportunities, qualifications, and duties of volunteers. Suggests basic course material. Reading list.

Volunteers in Family Security. U. S. Office of Civilian Defense. Feb. 1942. 14 pages.

Prepared in cooperation with the Office of Defense Health and Welfare Services for the use of executives in volunteer offices, executives of family agencies, community leaders planning family security programs.

Volunteers in Child Care. Office of Civilian Defense, Washington, D. C. March 1942, 17 pages. Published in cooperation with the U. S. Children's Bureau and the Office of Defense Health and Welfare Services.

Volunteers in Consumer Programs. Office of Civilian Defense, Washington, D. C. March 1942. 6 pages. Published in cooperation with the Consumer Division of the Office of Price Administration.

Volunteers in Recreation. Office of Civilian Defense, Washington, D. C. Feb. 1942. 21 pages. Published in cooperation with the Office of Defense Health and Welfare Services.

Volunteers in Nutrition. Office of Civilian Defense, Washington, D. C. Feb. 1942. 8 pages. Published in cooperation with the Office of Defense Health and Welfare Services.

For Parents and Lecturers:

WISHIK, SAMUEL H.: *Your Child's Morale in Wartime.* New York City Committee for Mental Hygiene. Jan. 1942. 105 East 22 Street, New York. 4 pages.

Children in Wartime. Child Study Association of America, 221 West 57 Street, New York. 15 pages. Price 5 cents.

Family Morale in a World at War. Winter 1941-1942 issue of *Child Study,* quarterly publication of the Child Study Association. Includes articles by Dr. Martha Eliot, Susan Isaacs, Dr. David M. Levy, and others. $1 annually, 30 cents per copy.

The Defense of Children Series. 11 pamphlets on various aspects of child care in wartime published by the Children's Bureau, U. S. Department of Labor.

To Parents in Wartime. U. S. Children's Bureau Publication No. 282. 13 pages. Price 5 cents. From superintendent of documents, Washington, D. C.

MARQUIT, SYVIL: *Understanding and Dispelling Fears.* Doma Publications, 130 West 46 Street, New York. 1941. 32 pages. Price 25 cents.

HAWES, ELIZABETH: *What to Tell Your Children about Air Raids. PM* (newspaper) 27 Sixth Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y. Dec. 14, 1941. Price 40 cents.

Defense on Main Street. Council For Democracy, 11 West 42 Street, New York. 1941. 88 pages. Price 25 cents.

An extremely practical and helpful guide for all the citizens of a community. Valuable and suggestive for social workers.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

The University of Chicago

School of Social Service Administration

SUMMER QUARTER, 1942

First Term—June 22 to August 1

Second Term—August 3 to Sept. 12

ACADEMIC YEAR 1942-43

Begins September 26

Announcements on Request

THE SOCIAL SERVICE REVIEW

Edited by EDITH ABBOTT

A Professional Quarterly for Social Workers

PENNSYLVANIA SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK

SOCIAL WORK PROCESS SERIES

formerly

JOURNAL OF SOCIAL WORK PROCESS

Just Out

TRAINING FOR SKILL IN SOCIAL CASE WORK

Edited by

VIRGINIA P. ROBINSON

Contents: Introduction; The Meaning of Skill, *Virginia P. Robinson*; Class Room and Field Work, *Goldie Basch*; The Function of the Personality Course in the Practice Unit, *Jessie Taft*; Supervision of Field Work, *Faith Clark* and *Madeleine Maris*; The Relation of Function to Process in Social Case Work, *Jessie Taft*; The Agency's Role in Service, *Kenneth L. M. Pray*.

Cloth bound, $1.50

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA PRESS: PHILADELPHIA

School of Applied Social Sciences University of Pittsburgh

announces a

COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION INSTITUTE

June 1-12, 1942

Three integrated seminars for experienced and interested professional personnel:

Community Organization Theory

Community Organization Practice

Defense Welfare Functions and Organizations

Leaders: Marion Hathway, Joseph Louchheim, Wilber Newstetter, and others.

For further information, write to: Office of the Dean

Special Numbers of SURVEY MIDMONTHLY

Children in a Democracy,	Feb., 1940
Board Member & Social Worker,	Nov., 1940
Social Work at the Grass Roots,	Feb., 1941
The Community Chest,	Sept., 1941

30c each; 4 for $1.00

Order of

SURVEY MIDMONTHLY

112 East 19 Street New York

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

• BOOKSHELF •

FOR THE SOCIAL WORKER

Best Seller

YOUR COMMUNITY

By JOANNA C. COLCORD

A non-technical study manual. Useful for yourself, and a powerful lever in your efforts to interest other persons and groups in community problems. 85 cents

Larger—At Lower Cost!

SOCIAL WORK YEAR BOOK—1941

Edited by RUSSELL H. KURTZ

By expansion in size and changes in organization, the 1941 issue provides much more extensive treatment of topical articles than previous issues. Has outsold all its predecessors. Will not be replaced until 1943. $3.25

Of Current Importance

CIVIL SERVICE IN PUBLIC WELFARE

By ALICE CAMPBELL KLEIN

A discussion—of great current importance—of effective selection of public social work personnel through the merit system. $2.25

"Joins the must books of social work"

THE PUBLIC ASSISTANCE WORKER

Edited by RUSSELL H. KURTZ

What public assistance is, and "what it takes to do the job of making it effective." $1.00

"Mine of information"

SOCIAL WORK AS A PROFESSION

By ESTHER LUCILE BROWN

Full of information for the experienced worker, and just the thing for the beginner who wants to know what social work is all about. 75 cents

"Basic"

SOCIAL DIAGNOSIS

By MARY E. RICHMOND

This "bible of social work" first published in 1917, remains a fundamental guide in many basic case-work techniques. $2.00

WHAT IS SOCIAL CASE WORK?

By MARY E. RICHMOND

Its simplicity and clarity have made this classic the favored introduction to the philosophy of social case work. $1.00

Interpretation

HOW TO INTERPRET SOCIAL WORK

By HELEN C. BAKER, MARY S. ROUTZAHN

A study manual "for all baffled souls who seek to make people understand what we mean by 'social needs'." **$1.00**

The Joads

MIGRATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE

By PHILIP E. RYAN

A social-work approach to the problem of the non-settled person in the community. Pamphlet, 50 cents

On display at the National Conference of Social Work in New Orleans, and for sale by

RUSSELL SAGE FOUNDATION
130 East 22d St. New York

RATES

Classified Advertising

Display . . . . . 21c per line
Non-display . . . . . 5c per word
Minimum Charge . . $1.00 per insertion
Discounts . . 10% on three insertions
CASH WITH ORDER
Survey Midmonthly
112 E. 19th Street New York

PAMPHLETS & PERIODICALS

The American Journal of Nursing shows the part which professional nurses take in the betterment of the world. Put it in your library, $3.00 a year. 1790 Broadway at 58 St., New York, New York.

SUPPLYING INSTITUTIONAL TRADE

SEEMAN BROS., Inc.
Groceries
Hudson and North Moore Streets
New York

PROFESSIONAL SERVICES

Special articles, theses, speeches, papers. Research, revision, bibliographies, etc. Over twenty years' experience serving busy professional persons. Prompt service extended. AUTHORS RESEARCH BUREAU, 516 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

MANUSCRIPTS EDITED AND TYPED. Years' experience. Evelyn C. Campbell, 237 East 20th Street, New York City.

WORKER WANTED

SOCIAL WORKER—must be graduate of accredited school of social work. $150 month. 7792 Survey.

SITUATIONS WANTED

SUPERINTENDENT—Woman, trained, experienced, desires position as superintendent of institution for normal children. Five years in present position. 7796 Survey.

CAPABLE WOMAN EXECUTIVE. Interested in Institution Administration. Five years' superintendent of Home for 50 Children. Also other fields. 7801 Survey.

SOCIAL WORKER. Young woman, case work, children's, hospital experience; special psychiatric training, has been off duty due to sickness and death in home, desires appointment. 7799 Survey.

PROGRESSIVE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR, now employed, (man, married), with 15 years' institutional experience, desires new connection. 7798 Survey.

BOYS' WORKER, TEACHER, M.A., age 30, experienced settlement group worker and teacher of mentally retarded and normal children. Highly recommended. 7800 Survey.

50% Discount

Books displayed by our field workers. In good condition but not new. For complete list write Book Order Department,

SURVEY ASSOCIATES
112 East 19 St., New York City

Directory of Social Organizations (cont.)

Health

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF MEDICAL SOCIAL WORKERS, 944 Rush Street, Chicago. Its purpose is to improve standards of social work in hospitals, clinics, or other distinctly medical or psychiatric agencies, and to stimulate its intensive and extensive development.

LOS ANGELES SANATORIUM—Ex-Patients Home. A national, free, non-sectarian tuberculosis hospital—whose services include an Adult Clinic, A Children's Clinic, An Occupational Therapy Dept., a Rehabilitation Department, and a Social Service Department. Executive Director—Samuel H. Golter; Medical Director—Dr. Joseph Rosenblatt. West Coast Area—208 West 8th Street, Los Angeles, California; New York Area—145 West 45th Street, Harold N. Imber, Director; Philadelphia Area—12 South 12th Street, Sylvia Neulander, Dir.; Chicago Area—30 North Dearborn St., Paul Dubinsky, Director. Applications also accepted through local Jewish Federations and Welfare Fund Offices.

NATIONAL JEWISH HOSPITAL AT DENVER for tuberculous adults and children. Non-sectarian, free, maintains children's preventorium. Executive Secretary—Samuel Schaefer, Medical Director—Dr. Charles J. Kaufman, Research Director—Dr. Harry J. Corper. Hospital care includes educational, vocational, occupational, psychological, psychiatric and social services. Applications New York area—19 West 44 Street, Philip Houtz, Director; Philadelphia area—1103 Widener Building, Harold Greenspun, Director; Chicago area—30 North La Salle Street, Arthur Heim, Director. Other applications through local Jewish Federation and Welfare Fund offices or direct to Hospital, 3800 East Colfax Avenue, Denver, Colorado.

NATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR PUBLIC HEALTH NURSING—1790 Broadway, at 58th St., New York. Dorothy Deming, R.N., Gen. Dir. Advisory Service, statistics, monthly magazine. Public Health Nursing.

NATIONAL TUBERCULOSIS ASSOCIATION—1790 Broadway, at 58th St., New York, Dr. Kendall Emerson, managing director. Pamphlets of methods and program for the prevention of tuberculosis. Publications sold and distributed through state associations in every state. American Review of Tuberculosis, medical journal, $8.00 a year; and Monthly Bulletin, house organ, free.

PLANNED PARENTHOOD FEDERATION OF AMERICA, INC. (formerly Birth Control Federation of America)—A clearing house cooperating with social workers in referring indigent mothers to medically directed birth control clinics in 42 states, including 22 centers in Greater New York. In areas lacking centers, qualified physicians are available. Phone or write: 501 Madison Avenue, New York City. WIckersham 2-8600. Honorary Chairman, Margaret Sanger. President, Richard N. Pierson, M.D.; Executive Vice President, D. Kenneth Rose.

MARGARET SANGER RESEARCH BUREAU
17 W. 16th St., N. Y. City. WA-9-6200.
MARGARET SANGER, Director.
Every day 9 A.M.-4 P.M.
Saturdays 9 A.M. to 1 P.M.
Wednesday & Thursday evenings 5:30-8 P.M.

Social Work Personnel

SOCIAL WORK VOCATIONAL BUREAU, 122 East 22nd Street, New York City. National placement and counselling service in case work fields. Membership organization for social workers and agencies. No placement fee. Louise C. Odencrantz, Director.

?

Is your organization listed in the Survey's Directory of Social Agencies? If not—why not?

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

DIRECTORY OF SOCIAL ORGANIZATIONS

Child Welfare

BERKSHIRE INDUSTRIAL FARM, Canaan, New York. A national, non-denominational farm school for problem boys. Boys between 12 and 14 received through private surrender or court commitment. Supported by agreed payments from parents or other responsible persons, in addition to voluntary contributions. For further information address Mr. Byron D. Paddon, Superintendent, or the New York Office at 101 Park Ave. Tel.: Lex. 2-3147.

BOYS' ATHLETIC LEAGUE, INC., 70 Fifth Avenue, New York City. Coordinates the athletic work of 100 Boys' Clubs, Settlement Houses and Community Centers in Greater New York. Gustavus T. Kirby, Honorary President; Edward P. F. Eagan, President; Edson K. Green, Treasurer; Willard L. Kauth, Director. Sponsors the Benjamin Harrison Recreation Center, 657 Tenth Avenue, the Theodore Roosevelt Recreation Center, 698 Tenth Avenue, the Lincoln Recreation Center, 235 West 113 Street, the Forty-Ninth Street Craft Shop, 424 West 49 Street, the Tot Lot, 422 West Forty-Ninth Street, Camp Sebago and Camp Wakonda in the Interstate Park.

BOYS' CLUBS OF AMERICA, INC., 381 Fourth Avenue, N.Y.C.—David W. Armstrong, Exec. Dir. A national organization. Serves member Clubs in programs, activities, methods, financing. Organizes new Clubs. BoysCluBs prepare boys for responsibilities of citizenship. Activities include recreation, physical and health training, vocational training and guidance, and character building under leadership. Work with boys from low income areas.

BOY SCOUTS OF AMERICA, 2 Park Ave., N.Y.C. Inc. in 1910 & chartered by Congress in 1916 to develop character in boys & train them in citizenship. Programs: Cubbing, boys 9-11; Scouting, 12 and older; Senior Scouting, 15 years and older, available locally through sponsorship by schools, churches, fraternal orders, civic groups, etc. Walter W. Head, Pres., James E. West, Chief Scout Executive.

CHILD WELFARE LEAGUE OF AMERICA—130 E. 22nd Street, New York City. A league of children's agencies and institutions to secure improved standards and methods in their various fields of work. It also cooperates with other children's agencies, cities, states, churches, fraternal orders and other civic groups to work out worthwhile results in phase of child welfare in which they are interested.

THE NATIONAL SOCIETY FOR CRIPPLED CHILDREN OF THE U.S.A., INC., Elyria, Ohio. E. W. Palmer, Kingsport, Tenn., President; E. Jay Howenstine, Executive Secretary. Promotes organization of national, state, provincial and local societies for crippled children. Aids in development of their programs. Assists in drafting and securing the passage of legislation in behalf of cripples. Maintains a Bureau of Information with loan library service. Conducts yearly an Easter Crippled Children Seal Campaign. Bulletins. "The Crippled Child" magazine, bimonthly, $1 a year.

Community Chests

COMMUNITY CHESTS AND COUNCILS, INC., 155 East 44th Street, New York. Information and consultation about cooperative planning and financing of social work through chests and councils of social agencies.

Education

NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION, 1730 Chicago Avenue, Evanston, Ill., organized in every state, with 10,000 local auxiliaries, presents a program of alcohol education and Christian Citizenship, with which every interested person is invited to assist. Total abstinence from alcoholic beverages and dues of $1.00 per year are the basis of membership.

Family Living

ASSOCIATION FOR FAMILY LIVING, THE. Resource in child guidance, marriage and family relations. Speakers, counseling, library and materials in youth and parent education. 220 S. State St., Chicago.

THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF FAMILY RELATIONS (inc. 1930), directed by Paul Popenoe. Public education, personal service, research. Write for list of publications. 607 S. Hill St., Los Angeles, Calif.

Foundations

AMERICAN FOUNDATION FOR THE BLIND, INC.—15 West 16th Street, New York. A national organization for research and field service. Activities include: assistance to state and local agencies in organizing activities and promoting legislation; research in legislation, vocations, statistics, and mechanical appliances for the blind; maintenance of a reference lending library. M. C. Migel, President; Robert B. Irwin, Executive Director.

RUSSELL SAGE FOUNDATION—For the Improvement of Living Conditions—Shelby M. Harrison, General Director; 130 E. 22nd St., New York. Departments: Arts and Social Work, Charity Organization, Consumer Credit Studies, Industrial Studies, Library, Social Work Interpretation, Social Work Year Book, Statistics, Surveys. The publications of the Russell Sage Foundation offer to the public in practical and inexpensive form some of the most important results of its work. Catalogue sent upon request.

THE GOLDEN RULE FOUNDATION—Incorporated March 1929 by special act of the Legislature of the State of New York, serves the American public as "a people's foundation," rendering to the average citizen a service similar to that rendered to their respective founders by well-known private foundations. This includes: 1, Study of needs as to strategic importance; 2, Stewardship education and stimulation of increased giving by promotion of (a) International Golden Rule Week, (b) Golden Rule Observance of Mothers' Day, Thanksgiving and Christmas, (c) Religion and Welfare Program; (d) Daily Remembrance of War Sufferers Through Coin-a-Meal Globes; 3, Allocation of relief and welfare funds as grants-in-aid to institutions and agencies recommended by the Survey Committee; 4, Administration of trust funds for philanthropic purposes. These funds may be contributed as (a) Unconditional gifts, (b) Memorial gifts and funds, (c) Gifts on the annuity plan, (d) Private benevolent funds, (e) Bequests by will. Charles V. Vickrey, President, 60 East 42nd Street, New York, N. Y.

Penology

THE OSBORNE ASSOCIATION, INC., 114 East 30th Street, New York, N. Y. Telephone CAledonia 5-9720-9721. Activities:—Collects information about penal institutions and works to improve standards of care in penal institutions. Aids discharged prisoners in their problems of readjustment by securing employment and giving such other assistance as they may require. Wm. B. Cox, Executive Secretary.

Racial Adjustment

NATIONAL URBAN LEAGUE, INC., with its 44 branches improves social conditions of Negroes seeking "no alms, but opportunity" for them. Secures and trains social workers. Investigates conditions of city life as bases for practical work. Publishes OPPORTUNITY, Journal of Negro Life. Solicits gifts. 1133 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

Recreation

NATIONAL RECREATION ASSOCIATION—315 Fourth Ave., New York City. To bring to everybody in America, young or old, an opportunity to find the best and most satisfying recreational use of leisure time through participation in music, drama, sports and games, arts and crafts, nature activities; and to help secure adequate playground, recreation centers, swimming pools, beaches, athletic fields and other recreational facilities.

Industrial Democracy

LEAGUE FOR INDUSTRIAL DEMOCRACY—Promotes a better understanding of problems of democracy in industry through its pamphlet, research and lecture services and organization of college and city groups. Executive Director, Harry W. Laidler, 112 East 19th Street, New York City.

National Conference

NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF SOCIAL WORK—Shelby Harrison, President, New York City; Howard R. Knight, Secretary, 82 N. High St., Columbus, Ohio. The Conference is an organization to discuss the principles of humanitarian effort and to increase the efficiency of social service agencies. Each year it holds an annual meeting, publishes in permanent form the Proceedings of the meeting and issues a quarterly Bulletin. The sixty-ninth annual convention of the Conference will be held in New Orleans, La., May 10-16, 1942. Proceedings are sent free of charge to all members upon payment of a membership fee of $5.

National Red Cross

THE AMERICAN RED CROSS—Administered through National Headquarters in Washington, D. C., and three Branch Offices in San Francisco, St. Louis and Alexandria, Va. There are 3,721 local Chapters organized mostly on a county basis. Services of the Red Cross are: Disaster Relief, First Aid, Water Safety and Accident Prevention, Junior Red Cross, Medical and Health Services, Nursing Service, Services to the Armed Forces, and Volunteer Special Services.

Religious Organizations

HOME MISSIONS COUNCIL OF NORTH AMERICA—297 Fourth Ave., New York City. The Inter-Denominational body of the home mission boards of 23 denominations of the United States and Canada. President, George Pitt Beers; Executive Secretaries, Edith E. Lowry, Mark A. Dawber; Migrant Supervisor, Western Area, Mrs. F. E. Shotwell, 83 McAllister St., San Francisco, Calif.; Migrant Supervisor, Gulf to Great Lakes Area, Miss Helen White, 1720 Chouteau Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

JEWISH WELFARE BOARD, 220 Fifth Avenue, New York City. Frank L. Weil, President; Carl M. Loeb, Jr., Treasurer; Joseph Rosenzweig, Secretary; Louis Kraft, Executive Director. A national agency serving as parent body for Jewish Community Centers, YMHAs, etc., and providing welfare, religious and social activities for soldiers and sailors and other members of defense forces. A member of the United Service Organizations.

NATIONAL BOARD, YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATIONS, 600 Lexington Ave., New York City. An international Christian woman movement devoted to service for women and girls and the attempt to help build a society in which the abundant life is possible for every individual.

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF JEWISH WOMEN, INC.—1819 Broadway, New York City. Mrs. Maurice L. Goldman, President; Mrs. Karl J. Kaufmann, Chairman Ex. Com.; Miss Flora R. Rothenberg, Ex. Dir. Organization of Jewish women initiating and developing programs and activities in service for foreign born, peace, social legislation, adult Jewish education, and social welfare. Conducts bureau of international service. Serves as clearing bureau for local affiliated groups throughout the country.

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATIONS—347 Madison Ave., New York City. 1187 local Associations federated for Christian leadership and citizenship training amoung young men and boys.

HUGHES PRINTING CO.
EAST STROUDSBURG, PA.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Professional Education for Social Work

For positions of responsibility in social work, professional education is essential. The following schools constitute the membership of the American Association of Schools of Social Work. Schools offering a curriculum of one year are indicated by *. Schools not so marked offer two years or more. Correspondence with individual schools is recommended. For information regarding the Association address the Secretary, Miss Leona Massoth, University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, Pa.

ATLANTA UNIVERISITY SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK
247 Henry St., S.W., Atlanta, Ga.
Forrester B. Washington, *Director*

BOSTON COLLEGE SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK
126 Newbury Street, Boston, Mass.
Rev. Walter McGuinn, S.J., *Dean*

BOSTON UNIVERSITY, SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK
84 Exeter St., Boston, Mass.
Richard K. Conant, *Dean*

BRYN MAWR COLLEGE, Bryn Mawr, Pa.
Carola Woerishoffer Graduate Dept. of Social Economy and Social Research
Mildred Fairchild, *Director*

UNIVERSITY OF BUFFALO SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK
University Campus, and 25 Niagara Square
Niles Carpenter, *Dean*

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, Berkeley, Calif.
Department of Social Welfare
Harry M. Cassidy, *Director*

CARNEGIE INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY
Department of Social Work, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Mary Clarke Burnett, *Head of Department*

CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY OF AMERICA
School of Social Work, Washington, D. C.
Rev. Thomas E. Mitchell, *Dean*

UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO, CHICAGO, ILL.
School of Social Service Administration
Edith Abbott, *Dean*

UNIVERSITY OF DENVER, Denver Colorado
Graduate School, Department of Social Work
Florence W. Hutsinpillar, *Director*

FORDHAM UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SERVICE
805 Woolworth Building, New York, N. Y.
Miss Anna E. King, *Dean*

*HOWARD UNIVERSITY, Washington, D. C.
Graduate Division of Social Work
E. Franklin Frazier, *Director*

INDIANA UNIVERSITY, *Indianapolis, Indiana*
Training Course for Social Work
Louis E. Evans, *in charge*

STATE UNIVERSITY OF IOWA, Iowa City, Iowa
Division of Social Administration
Grace Beals Ferguson, *Director*

*LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY, University, La.
Graduate School of Public Welfare Admin.
R. E. Arne, *Director*

UNIVERSITY OF LOUISVILLE, Louisville, Ky.
Graduate Division of Social Administration
John J. Cronin, *Director*

LOYOLA UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK
28 North Franklin Street, Chicago, Ill.
Rev. Elmer A. Barton, S.J., *Dean*

UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN, Curriculum
in Social Work, 40 East Ferry Street
Detroit, Michigan

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA, Minneapolis, Minn.
Graduate Course in Social Work
F. Stuart Chapin, *Director*

THE MONTREAL SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK
3600 University St., Montreal, Canada
Dorothy King, *Director*

NATIONAL CATHOLIC SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SERVICE
2400 19th Street, N.W., Washington, D. C.
Rev. Lucian L. Lauerman, *Director*

UNIVERSITY OF NEBRASKA, Lincoln, Neb.
Graduate School of Social Work
Frank Z. Glick, *Director*

THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK
of Columbia University
122 East 22nd Street, New York, N. Y.
Walter W. Pettit, *Director*

UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA, Division of
Public Welfare and Social Work, Chapel Hill, N. C.
Roy M. Brown, *Director*

OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY, Columbus, Ohio
School of Social Administration
Charles C. Stillman, *Director*

*UNIVERSITY OF OKLAHOMA, Norman, Oklahoma
School of Social Work
J. J. Rhyne, *Director*

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA, Philadelphia, Pa.
Pennsylvania School of Social Work
Karl de Schweinitz, *Director*

UNIVERSITY OF PITTSBURGH, Pittsburgh, Pa.
School of Applied Social Sciences
W. I. Newstetter, *Dean*

SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SERVICE
SAINT LOUIS UNIVERSITY
St. Louis, Missouri
Rev. A. H. Scheller, S.J., *Director*

SIMMONS COLLEGE SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK
18 Somerset Street, Boston, Mass.
Katharine D. Hardwick, *Director*

SMITH COLLEGE SCHOOL FOR SOCIAL WORK
Northampton, Massachusetts
Everett Kimball, *Director*

UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA, Los Angeles
Graduate School of Social Work
Arlien Johnson, *Dean*

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO, Toronto, Canada
School of Social Work
Stuart K. Jaffary, *Director*

TULANE UNIVERSITY, New Orleans, Louisiana
School of Social Work
Elizabeth Wisner, *Dean*

*UNIVERSITY OF UTAH, School of Social Work
Salt Lake City, Utah
Arthur L. Beeley, *Dean*

UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON, Seattle
Graduate School of Social Work
Ernest Witte, *Director*

WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY, St. Louis, Missouri
George Warren Brown, Dept. of Social Work
Frank J. Bruno, *Head of Department*

WESTERN RESERVE UNIVERSITY, Cleveland, Ohio
School of Applied Social Sciences
Leonard W. Mayo, *Dean*

*WEST VIRGINIA UNIVERSITY, Morgantown, W. Va.
Department of Social Work
E. M. Sunley, *Head of Department*

COLLEGE OF WILLIAM AND MARY
Richmond School of Social Work, Richmond, Va.
Henry Coe Lanpher, *Director*

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED